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4 AUGUST 1986

# Korean Affairs Report

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4 AUGUST 1986

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INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

NODONG SINMUN ON SEOUL POLICE MEETING FOR ASIAN GAMES

SK020204 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2155 GMT 30 Jun 86

[NODONG SINMUN 1 July commentary: "Crows Can Do Nothing But Caw"]

[Text] Recently, the puppet police headquarters called another meeting of municipal and provincial police chiefs. At the meeting they raved about strengthening the combat posture to counter someone else's infiltration during the summer and on the eve of the Asian Games. At the same time they raved that guard offices would be established in some 210 sites, and puppet police stations and substations would be established at some 150 sites, thus strengthening the guard system.

Early this year the puppet police headquarters also called a meeting of municipal and provincial police chiefs. At the meeting they announced that all policemen throughout the whole area of South Korea would be placed in the security system for the Asian Games. Subsequently, they continued to stage commotions by holding so-called meetings and rallies of puppet police cadres.

Along with the puppet police headquarters, the rabble of the puppet defense ministry, home ministry, and fisheries office babbled about someone else's infiltration, bombing, and kidnapping, and about the 100-day plan, a three-stage crackdown, and special arrest operations. In doing so, they raved that they would get ready for the Asian Games.

As the whole world knows, the threat of southward invasion has never existed. In reality, it does not exist. The U.S. magazine NEWSWEEK in its 2 June edition stated that, with only the ghost of North Korea, the South Korean puppets have become unable to force the spirit of state discipline any longer.

This shows that the threat from the North will not work anymore in South Korea. Then, why does the fascist clique continue to babble about what it has concocted, and why is it continuously feverish in raving about the threat of southward invasion?

For the fascist clique rejected by the people to stay in power, there is no other way than suppressing the people with guns and bayonets or deceiving them.

Originally, in trying to host the Asian Games and the Olympic Games in South Korea, the puppet clique mainly sought to create a favorable international environment for two Koreas and to establish a foundation for long-term office. The puppets themselves acknowledge this.

However, the rapidly growing anti-U.S. and antigovernment struggle in South Korea is casting a dark shadow over the realization of the puppets' objectives. Thus, babbling about someone else's infiltration by the fascist clique is for the purpose of suppressing the people who oppose the clique, as is shown by its schemes to drastically beef up the suppressive forces on the pretext of infiltration. In other words, this is for suppressing the anti-U.S. and anti-puppet struggle of the youths, students, and people by covering the whole area of South Korea with hundreds of thousand policemen in uniform and plain clothes and with tens of thousands security guards and special agents disguised as guides on the eve of the Asian Games and during the games. At the same time, this is for the purpose of laying the blame on us and saving one's face in case political disorder is created in South Korea and, thus, the international games are threatened.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring, which tries to exploit the sacred international games in justifying the suppression of the people and North-South confrontation, is indeed dirty.

Considering the moves of the puppets, if the international games are held in South Korea, this will undoubtedly become chaos in which terrorism, suppression, and crimes are rampant, a state never seen in the history of international games.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring must not make a mockery of public opinion with the international games, and must not play with the international games.

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CSO: 4110/068

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

COMMENTARY DENOUNCES 'ANTICOMMUNIST COMMOTION'

SK032309 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2155 GMT 1 Jul 86

[NODONG SINMUN 2 July Commentary: "Gibberish Like Talking in Sleep"]

[Text] The South Korean puppets are currently staging anticommunist commotion every day on an unprecedented scale. A few days ago, traitor Chon Tu-hwan himself came forward on the anticommunist stage to shout about the four grand wars against the North--military, ideological, economic, and diplomatic. In so doing, he has openly inspired an anticommunist confrontation consciousness in the hearts of the people, while babbling about a correct recognition of the true facts about communism.

The puppet clique is now staging a fuss about instructing each school in South Korea to strengthen anticommunist ideology education by holding anticommunist lectures and showing anticommunist movies.

In addition, the puppet clique is hellbent on infusing anticommunist ideology in the hearts of the people and the youths in South Korea by pilgrimages to the military demarcation line and by opening the spiritual education [words indistinct] while defaming and slandering the northern half of the Republic with vicious fabrication and false propaganda.

Furthermore, it has held a so-called anticommunist rally for national salvation at Pagoda Park in the center of Seoul for those who lost their hometowns, and has shown symptoms of anticommunist mania by clamouring that they should let their descendants know the true facts of the Communist Party and lead the struggle to annihilate communists and to achieve national salvation.

This mean and childish noise staged by the Chon Tu-hwan ring fully reveals the intensity of the desperate maneuvers of the ring which depends on nation-selling treachery and anticommunist plots to sustain its life.

Originally, anticommunism was a political and ideological tool which the imperialists and other reactionary ruling circles fearing new truths and running counter to the trend of history came up with to try to maintain their rule when the masses of the people rose in the struggle to build a new society.

The anticommunist policy adopted in South Korea as a political and ideological tool to maintain the fascist colonial rule of the Chon Tu-hwan ring, which is manipulated by the U.S. imperialists, is designed to slander and defame the socialist system and policies of the northern half of the Republic and to prevent the infiltration of the influence of this system and its policies to the South Korean people. It is also designed to maintain the dictatorial regime by suppressing the spirit of the anti-U.S. and antifascist struggle and the growing moves toward the fatherland's unification in South Korea.

The anticommunist slogans for national salvation and unification chanted by the South Korean puppets are war slogans against the nation to achieve unification by eliminating communism, in other words, to impose the fascist colonial rule of South Korea over the whole of Korea.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring outwardly clamors about national harmony, democratic unification, and resuming dialogue. Yet, inwardly, it instigates unification through the annihilation of communism. At the same time, the Chon Tu-hwan ring raves on about peaceful unification in words, when, in actuality, it is running amok seeking confrontation by strength and a war of northward invasion. However, these two-faced maneuvers cannot escape the curse and denunciation by the South Korean people and all Korean people who desire peace and reunification.

Under circumstances in which ridiculous anticommunist slogans about eliminating the northern half of the Republic are being shouted, distrust, misunderstanding, and tension between the North and South cannot be eliminated, and dialogue between the North and South about reunification cannot be discussed.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring, still unsatisfied with slogans about winning over communism, openly advocates the annihilation of communism. This shows that the dialogue and peaceful reunification the Chon Tu-hwan ring clamors about are false, and that its real intention is to build its strength by marking time under these slogans and to realize the foolish fancy of achieving anti-communist reunification.

However, the anticommunist confrontation fuss which runs counter to the nation's desire and intension has always resulted in accelerating the destruction of those clinging to it. Examples are the case of Syngman Rhee, who adopted anticommunism as his lifelong task and committed nation-selling acts against the nation, and the case of Pak Chong-hi, who followed in his wake.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring running amok in an anticommunist fuss must draw a lesson from these historical facts, act with discretion, and step down from power according to the people's demand.

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CSO: 4110/068



INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

PYONGYANG MEETING MARKS REUNIFICATION COUNCIL'S ANNIVERSARY

SK030528 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1300 GMT 2 Jul 86

[Text] A report meeting was held in Pyongyang on 2 July to mark the 30th anniversary of the forming of the Consultative Council in the North for the Promotion of Peaceful Reunification [CCNPPR].

Placed with due respect on the front wall of the site of the meeting was a portrait of the great leader of our party and people Comrade Kim Il-song. Also hung on the wall around the meeting site were slogans reading "Long live the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song!" and "Long live the glorious WPK!"

Participating in the report meeting were Chong Tu-hwan, chairman of the DFRF Central Committee; Chon Kum-chol, director of the CPRF Secretariat; Cho Hon-yong, supreme member and director of the Secretariat of the CCNPPR; and other functionaries concerned, along with members of the CCNPPR and working people of all walks of life from the city.

The report meeting began with singing of the "Song of General Kim Il-song."

Choe Tae-kyu, standing member of the CCNPPR, made a report at the meeting. The reporter said that the CCNPPR was formed on 2 July of 1956, thanks to the respected and beloved leader President Kim Il-song's great political trust and consideration, with former South Korean political and public figures, who had come to the northern half of the Republic during the past fatherland liberation war after breaking with the U.S. imperialists and their running dogs, as its members.

He said that the WPK and the Government of the Republic not only generously embraced the personages in the North who came from the South with national patriotism and compatriotic love, regardless of their political views, ideology, faction, or religion, but they also trusted them as members of the country and guaranteed them as members of the country and guaranteed them with all rights to participate in the cause of national reunification.

The reporter said that the formation of the CCNPPR, whose aim is to achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the country based on the united strength of the North and South, opened an epochal turning point for the

personages in the North who came from the South in their activities for reunification and national salvation. It came as powerful encouragement to the South Korean political and public personages who had a national conscience and who aspired for reunification, and as a great blow to the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys.

The reporter stressed: The past 30 years traversed by the CCNPPR were rewarding 30 years during which the CCNPPR has firmly united personages of all walks of life in South Korea and abroad around the banner of national reunification, vigorously beckoned them to the anti-U.S. struggle for independence and antifascist struggle for democratization, and set a wonderful example of alliance with communism and collaboration on the patriotic road for reunification and national salvation. All these successes are wholly the result of the wise policy of the united front and great consideration of the great leader, who is advancing hand in hand with all who love the country and people and who leads them on the correct road, as well as a noble fruition of the dear Mr Kim Chong-il's correct guidance.

He said that he was offering to the respected and beloved leader President Kim Il-song, the unrivaled patriot, the sun of the nation, and legendary hero, and to dear Mr Kim Chong-il the highest honor and wholehearted thanks, reflecting the seething sense of admiration and single-minded loyalty of all those participating in the meeting.

The reporter said that the CCNPPR now faced the honorable task of achieving national reunification and maintaining national sovereignty on a pan-national [word indistinct] together with the political and public personages in South Korea and abroad.

He said: To this end, a patriotic movement aimed at forcing the U.S. troops to withdraw from South Korea, at sweeping away their colonial rule there, and at imbuing South Korean society with independence and democracy should be staged more vigorously. The personages in the North who came from the South should tear down the anticommunist dikes at home and abroad and see to it that they create fierce waves of reunification through alliance with communism at home and abroad by having personages of all walks of life in South Korea and abroad unite firmly around the banner of national reunification and by making more positive efforts to make them embark on a road of alliance with communism and patriotism through their practical experience obtained in the alliance with communism already gained.

He said that he was once again ardently appealing to the personages of all walks of life in South Korea and abroad to embark on a road of alliance with communism and national salvation, transcending differences in thought, ideologies, systems, and religions.

After expressing support for the KPA Supreme Command's new peace proposal for holding meetings of military authorities and our just peace proposals, such as the proposal for cohosting the 1988 Olympics, the reporter said that the CCNPPR will make positive efforts to realize them.



A letter to the political parties, organizations, and personages of all walks of life in South Korea and the compatriots abroad was adopted at the meeting.

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CSO: 4110/068

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

COMMENTATOR ASSAILS CHON'S SUPPRESSION OF STUDENTS' LETTERS

SK030747 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1150 GMT 2 Jul 86

[Commentary by Station Commentator Kim Kyong-pok: "The Puppets' Absurd Act of Showing the Symptom of the Last Stage"]

[Text] Recently, the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique has been scheming to perpetrate another suppression of students while getting excited over letters exchanged among youths and students, claiming that these letters are aimed at ideologically indoctrinating students. Letter correspondence is a primary freedom and right for mankind. Letters, which are a means of exchanging news among men in society, cannot become the target of suppression.

It is a fact and reality that in all countries of the world letters are exchanged between elder brothers and young brothers, between brothers and sisters, between sons and parents, between relatives, and between friends. Furthermore, correspondence is a freedom, and keeping the contents of letters secret has been guaranteed by law in all countries of the world. If one opens an individual's letter and leaks out the secret of its content, he should be punished by law.

However, in South Korea today, the fascist elements open individuals' letters without hesitation and at random, and when the people receive letters at their houses they are supposed to report this to the puppet police authorities.

South Korea, where the people cannot keep up correspondence of their own volition, is precisely the most cruel and miserable human hell and dark land of the late 20th century.

Such acts of blocking people's correspondence, the most primary freedom in society, in a bid to suppress students are acts that can be perpetrated only by the Chon Tu-hwan gangster ring.

In fact, there is no more dirty act in the world today than to open individuals' letters illegally. There is no other example in the world today as traitor Chon Tu-hwan's scheme to suppress youths and students with bayonets

by confiscating and opening their individual letters illegally and by picking a quarrel with them under the pretext of the contents of letters.

The Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique is insisting that the contents of letters among youths and students include anti-U.S. and antigovernment sentiments. This cannot justify its act of suppressing youths and students. The puppets are insisting that the contents of the letters of youths and students include that the United States has made South Korea its colony and is blocking the struggle of the South Korean people for national sovereignty and democratic politics and that, therefore, the United States is an obstacle to national reunification. The contents of the letters also reportedly appealed to the South Korean people to drive out the U.S. imperialists, insisting that the United States killed numerous of our brethren during the 25 June Korean War and that our enemy is the United States. The contents of the letters reportedly include the call urging the people to overthrow the U.S. imperialists supporting the dictatorial regime.

This reflects today's reality of South Korea and the South Korean people's aspiration and, therefore, cannot be the target of suppression.

The U.S. imperialists have blocked the South Korean people's aspiration for independence, democracy, and reunification by occupying South Korea for more than 40 years and by acting as the colonial ruler. This is completely revealed by the fact alone that the United States drove traitor Chon Tu-hwan onto the great genocide of the Kwangju uprisers. It is also a well-known fact that 36 years ago the U.S. imperialists provoked the Korean war of aggression, murdered numerous innocent people, and turned our cities, farm villages, and fishing villages into ashes.

It is also a well-known fact that while clamoring about revision of the Constitution within his term of office in the face of the unanimous condemnation at home and abroad, traitor Chon Tu-hwan is still scheming to realize his dirty ambition for long-term office, opposing the direct presidential election system.

Traitor Chon Tu-hwan's schemes to suppress students on the excuse that the students have revealed this stern reality in their letters, while regarding this as a criminal act, cannot but be the symptom of the last stage of those who have met with ruin.

All the successive fascist tyrants of South Korea ran wild in suppressing the people. However, there has been no such tyrant as traitor Chon Tu-hwan, who is stretching out his claws of repression even to students' letters.

Extremely flustered at the anti-U.S. struggle for independence and the anti-fascist struggle for democracy of youths and students, the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique is frantically running wild. However, this is a foolish act. Flowing river water cannot be blocked with one's hands. Likewise, the trend of the times reflecting the aspiration of the people and the demands of the times cannot be blocked with anything.

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CSO: 4110/068

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

EDITORIAL ON INTRODUCTION OF NEW F-16'S IN SOUTH

SK290159 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 29 Jun 86 p 4

[Editorial: "Bulwark of Air Defense"]

[Text] It has been long reported that North Korea enjoys numerical superiority over the South in major categories of military forces, ranging from troop strength to hardware, to pose a sustained menace to the stability on the Korean peninsula.

According to a recent analysis provided by the military authorities, as of the end of last year, North Korea's troop strength stood at more than 800,000 strong, 1.2 times that of the South, with its armament in tanks and field artillery pieces accounting for 2.7 times and twice what we had, respectively.

In the sector of the air force, the North had more than 1,500 planes, 1.4 times the number we had. Drawing particular concern was the Soviet delivery of sophisticated MiG-23 fighters to North Korea, which, estimated at as many as 36 by now, gives it an enormous offensive capability.

Reassuring in this respect is the recent introduction to the South of U.S.-built F-16 fighters, which can outmatch the Soviet-built MiG-23s in terms of maneuverability, computerized equipment and armament.

In fact, it has been assumed that the quantitative disparity in armed strength can be offset by the superior quality of our equipment and the ROK-U.S. combined combat capabilities, as well as high morale of our servicemen and the republic's thriving economy and overall national might.

What is also crucial in modern warfare is how to win air supremacy in the early stage of conflict, which will be a key to ensuring victory on all fronts.

Accordingly, the newly-introduced F-16s, which were aptly christened as "Pilsung Poramae" or "victorious falcons" in a weekend ceremony, are expected to play a vital role in augmenting the muscle of the Republic's Air Force.

The presence of the formidable tactical fighters should also send an appropriate message to communist rulers in Pyongyang, warning against any adventurous act toward the South, lest they face devastating counterattacks and lead to another tragic war.

The acquisition of F-16s, which followed the arrival of MiG-26s in the North, has indeed been made to better prepare the Republic in deterring a reckless provocation by North Korea and thus preserving peace on the Korean peninsula.

In this vein, the North Korean rulers are once again urged to give up their belligerence and comply with Seoul's repeated calls for earnest mutual dialogue in the cause of reducing tension and resolving inter-Korean issues, while minimizing the need for arms buildup.

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CSO: 4100/191

OLYMPIC GAMES

TEXT OF CHONG CHUN-KI OLYMPIC STATEMENT

Pyongyang MINJU CHOSON in Korean 23 Apr 85 p-2

[Statement by Chong Chun-ki, vice premier: "We Want to Save the 24th Olympic Games"; 22 April 1986, place not specified]

[Text] The crisis surrounding the question of selecting a site for the 24th Olympic Games, a focal point of world attention still remains unresolved, and it is becoming more acute with each passing day.

No sooner had Seoul, South Korea, been selected as the site of the 24th Olympic Games than the peace-loving people and many sportsmen opposed and rejected the selection, demanding that the site be changed to some other place, on the grounds that Seoul could not be an appropriate site for an international event, such as Olympics. Intended to promote friendship and peace among various peoples. As a result, the Olympic movement faced a dire crisis.

Meanwhile we proposed that the North and the South co-sponsor the 24th Olympics in order to save the Olympic movement, to ensure the smooth holding of the 1988 Olympic Games, and at the same time, to create a favorable climate for realizing peace in Korea and its peaceful reunification.

Our co-sponsorship proposal has enjoyed active support and sympathy from the broad social strata and sports circles of the world as well as from fair and above-board public opinion at home and abroad.

Even national Olympic committee officials of capitalist countries, such as Japan, West Germany, and Italy, not to mention the parties and governments of socialist and Third-World countries, began to support and hail our proposal for jointly sponsoring the Olympic Games, calling it a fair, above-board, and reasonable formula which will provide practical assistance in saving the Olympic movement from its crisis, ensuring peace and security on the Korean Peninsula, improving North-South relations, and realizing the peaceful reunification of Korea.

Reflecting the world's fair public opinion supporting our co-sponsorship proposal, the IOC and the Olympic committees of the North and South have had two rounds of joint meetings in Lausanne, Switzerland.



Out of a sincere desire to remove the anxiety of the world's people over the Olympic movement and to ensure the smooth operation of the 24th Olympic Games by bringing our co-sponsorship proposal into reality by all means, we presented flexible and realistic plans at these meetings and made every serious effort for their adoption. As a result, certain progress was made on a number of problems, holding for us some visible prospects for reaching agreement.

It is anticipated that the third round of joint conference will be held in June.

The broad sports circles and peace-loving people in the world ardently hope that the Lausanne joint talks will successfully proceed so that the 24th Olympic Games may be held in such a manner as to accord with the unity of the Korean people and their desire for national reunification and to contribute to the wholesome development of the Olympic movement.

At this of all times, to our surprise, the South Korean authorities are engaged in unprecedentedly large scale, clamorous war preparations against us, using the Olympic Games as an excuse.

Recently, the South Korean authorities have been ranting that, with the 1986 Asian Games and the 1988 Olympic Games on the schedule, the North is expected to launch "obstructionist operations," "surprise attack," and "armed provocations."

They are even clamoring that they have to counter the "South-bound invasion threat from the North" with the force of arms because there is an immediate danger of the North mounting irregular warfare, limited warfare, and an all-out war in the season of luxuriant vegetation.

It is no secret that all this rampage is going on at the behind-the-scenes manipulation and instigation of those in power in the United States.

Some time ago, U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger crept into South Korea, where he declared that the United States would provide the "best possible assistance" so that the South Korean authorities successfully carry through the 1988 Olympic Games free of North Korean provocations. General Livsey, commander in chief of the U.S. forces in South Korea, has stated that he would do his best to ensure "security" so that the 24th Olympic Games could be "successfully" held in Seoul.

This means that the U.S. authorities intend to guarantee the Seoul Olympics with the force of arms.

The purpose of the U.S. and South Korean authorities in clamoring, by using the Olympics as a pretext, about the nonexistent "south-bound invasion threat from the North" is, in the final analysis, to find an excuse to build up aggressive forces and further hasten war preparations in South Korea.

At the U.S. ruling circles' active instigation, the South Korean authorities have recently carried out frenzied war exercises of various types against our republic almost daily.

Under the pretext of ensuring "public security" and "maintenance of order" in preparation for the Olympics, the South Korean authorities are also ruthlessly suppressing the struggle of the South Korean youth, students, and people against fascism and for democracy and their campaign to collect 10 million signatures for the revision of the "Constitution."

In this way the South Korean authorities are using the Olympics as a shield for blocking the movement for democratization and are stepping up fascist oppression.

All these machinations by the U.S. and South Korean authorities are aimed at suppressing the movement for democracy while stepping up war preparations, and at the same time, laying a solid foundation for putting their "two-Koreas" policy into practice by holding the 24th Olympic Games only in Seoul.

Speaking at the National Assembly some time ago, a South Korean authority said that the Olympics would be the "only hope" for opening up the prospect for realizing "simultaneous UN admission" and "cross-recognition."

Ever since an unjustified decision was made on the question of the site of the 24th Olympic Games, the South Korean authorities have engaged in vigorous behind-the-scenes negotiations for "UN admission," "cross-recognition," and "cross-contacts" while claiming that South Korea has now become qualified to be admitted to the United Nations.

This vividly reveals the despicable and insidious intent of the U.S. and South Korean authorities to take advantage of the Olympic Games to perpetuate the division of Korea and create "two Koreas."

It is obvious that if the 24th Olympic Games, which should reflect the desire for world peace and friendship among peoples, is used for the sordid political objectives of the U.S. and South Korean authorities, it would bring about irreparably grave consequences.

Any reasonable-minded person should ponder over such consequences.

If our proposal for co-sponsoring the Olympic Games should abort due to the persistent and obdurate machinations and the Games should be held in South Korea, any participation in these games would amount to helping perpetuate the division of our country, aggravate North-South confrontation, prop up the U.S. imperialists' forcible occupation of Korea, and bolster the dictatorial South Korean regime.

That is why the question of holding the Olympic Games in South Korea is not simply a sports problem but a serious political question.

Therefore it is quite natural that many countries in the world are resolutely against holding the Olympic Games only in South Korea.



Recently the parties, governments, and sports circles in many countries, such as Cuba, Ethiopia, and Madagascar, have expressed their resolute, principled stand that if our co-sponsorship proposal should fall through, they would not participate in the Seoul Olympics.

If the Seoul Olympic Games should arbitrarily be held in spite of opposition by many countries in the world, it would leave a disgraceful blot in the history of the Olympics and result in splitting the Olympic movement.

In this event, the South Korean authorities would never be able to exonerate themselves from their responsibility.

The only way to save the Olympic movement from its crisis and ensure the smooth holding of the 24th Olympic Games is for the North and the South to jointly sponsor them.

We, who respect the Olympic Charter, will make in the future, as in the past, every effort to realize the co-sponsoring of the 24th Olympic Games in accord with the lofty ideals of the Olympics.

I wish to express my hope that the governments and people of the peace-loving countries of the world will continue to render active support to our just struggle to realize our proposal for Olympic joint sponsorship and to develop the Olympic movement in a wholesome way.

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CSO: 4110/053

OLYMPIC GAMES

COHOSTING SUPPORTED AT NONALIGNED SPORTS MEETING

Daily Hails Conference

SK050543 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0530 GMT 5 Jul 86

[Text] Pyongyang July 5 (KCNA)--The second conference of ministers and high officials of physical education and sports of non-aligned countries opens in Pyongyang today.

Papers carry editorials warmly hailing the opening of the conference.

Nodong Sinmun in an editorial titled "Out of Common Idea to Develop Sports" says that today when the imperialists are resorting to every conceivable stratagem to subordinate international sports events to their sinister political and commercial purposes, the non-aligned countries should strengthen unity and further expand and develop cooperation and exchange in the sports field.

The paper continues:

It is a common task of the non-aligned countries to destroy the inequitable old order and establish a new fair order in the international sports field.

If the non-aligned countries fight in unity, they can end all manner of discrimination and old order left over by history in the sports field and establish a new order equally accessible to all countries.

It is necessary, above all, for all the national Olympic Committees to vigorously wage a struggle to participate in the Olympic movement with equal qualification. This is still more urgent under the present condition where the imperialists and their stooges leave no stone unturned in their bid to use the Olympic movement for their sinister political purpose.

The current conference can gather proper results, if all the delegates to it sincerely discuss all agenda items presented at the conference in keeping with the noble idea and purpose of the non-aligned movement.

Important international problems can never be correctly solved today in the absence of the non-aligned countries.

The DPRK Government and people attach great importance to the conference convened in their capital and wish it expected success in its work.

### Delegates Support Proposal

SK070613 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0553 GMT 7 Jul 86

[Text] Pyongyang July 7 (KCNA)--The second-day session of the second conference of ministers and high officials of physical education and sports of non-aligned countries was held Sunday at the People's Palace of Culture.

The discussion of agenda items--analysis of fulfillment of the manifesto and plan of action adopted at the first general conference of ministers of youth and sports and heads in charge of physical education and sports of non-aligned countries, report and recommendations of the meeting of coordinating countries in the sphere of physical education and sports held in Havana, the strategy of the non-aligned countries in the sphere of physical education and sports and the program of cooperation among the countries of the non-aligned movement for the 1986-90 period, the 24th Olympic games, discussion of the bases for establishment of a new international sports order and miscellaneous--continued at the session.

Many delegates emphasized in their speeches the need to actively struggle to enhance the role of the national Olympic committees of the non-aligned countries and establish a new international sports order.

They expressed full support to the DPRK's proposal to cohost the 24th Olympic games in the North and the South of Korea.

Stressing the importance of the Olympic movement at present, Ethiopian delegate Csegaw Ayele said the Olympic games should give to the sports lovers a chance to bring their talents into full bloom so that the tradition of the Olympic movement can be defended.

If the DPRK's proposal to cohost the 24th Olympic games in the North and the South of Korea is not realized, Ethiopia will not participate in the games, he declared.

Guyanese delegate Jean Marjorie Persico reaffirmed the support extended by the Guyanese foreign minister to the DPRK's cohosting proposal.

The Olympic games should contribute to the promotion of reconciliation, understanding and solidarity among the peoples and countries and achievement of peace, he emphasized.

DPRK delegate Kim Tuk-chun said that the non-aligned countries should thwart all forms of privileges and arbitrariness in the international sports field with concerted actions.

I think, he said, the question of the cohosting of the 24th Olympic games by the North and the South of Korea is a part of the common struggle to defend the idea of the Olympic movement and oppose the imperialists' interference and high-handed actions against the non-aligned countries.

Vietnamese delegate Taguang Chien said the Olympic cohosting proposal is the foundation stone guaranteeing a success of the 1988 Olympics and this proposal must be realized without fail under the supervision of the International Olympic Committee.

The non-aligned countries must struggle to democratize the structure of the international sports organizations and oppose racial discrimination, commercialism and professionalism prevalent in the Olympic movement, he stressed.

Bangladesh delegate A.J.M. Enayetullah Khan said defending the sovereignty of the national Olympic committees and strengthening their cooperation are a solid foundation for opposing zionism and apartheid and strengthening the Olympic movement.

It is necessary for the non-aligned countries to map out a detailed action plan in sports field and act on this basis, he added.

The Seychellois delegate John Mascarenhas noted that the South African racist clique persists in the apartheid policy, and called for a powerful struggle to decisively reject racism in the sports field.

Tanzanian delegate Zahra M. Nuru pointed out that Seoul is by no means a suitable and convenient place for the 24th Olympics.

He said:

Tanzania actively supports the Olympic cohosting proposal advanced by the DPRK.

The realization of this proposal will give greater inspiration to the Korean people's struggle to achieve the peaceful reunification of the country under the leadership of the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the Workers' Party of Korea.

Syrian delegate Hani Habeeb said Syria decided to host sports games of the Mediterranean coastal countries in 1987, frustrating the obstructions of the imperialists and Israeli zionists. This will contribute to the establishment of a new equitable and fair international sports order, he stated.

Zimbabwean delegate Muzwondiwa Senderai said Zimbabwe opposes all forms of discrimination in sports and supports free and fair sports activities in international field.

The national Olympic committees should be strengthened, the professionalization and commercialization of sports be opposed and the role of the non-aligned countries further heightened in the Olympic movement, he said.

Indian delegate Margaret Alva opposed the commercialization and professionalization of sports and said the non-aligned countries should take appropriate steps to check them.

She said the attempts to bar the developing countries from participating in the Olympics must be opposed and the sportsmen should be allowed to fully display their talents in the Olympic games. The non-aligned countries should work out a joint action strategy and take joint steps toward this end, she added.

Delegate of the African National Congress of South Africa Raymond Mokoena said all member nations of the non-aligned movement must fight to defend the noble idea of Olympiad and oppose the splittist moves of the imperialists in the sports field under the condition of the imperialists' moves to split the non-aligned countries.

I want the non-aligned countries to make active efforts to sever relations with South African racists in every field including sports, he said.

Nepalese delegate Gopi Nath Dawadi said what is important in developing sports is that the non-aligned countries find out a way of promoting mutual understanding and cooperation pooling their strength, and stressed the need to expand the South-South cooperation in the sports field.

SWAPO delegate Nangolo Mbumba said many youths are not prepared to proceed to sports competitions due to the racial policy of the white rulers in South Africa.

He urged the world community to denounce the South African racist regime supported by the Reagan administration and the Thatcher government.

Lebanese delegate Galib Fahs expressed hope that all resolutions of the conference would bring constructive and positive results in the interests of the sportsmen of all regions of the world.

Sudanese delegate Taha Mohamed Taha said that this conference should adopt real and constructive recommendations and resolutions to strengthen relations among non-aligned countries and realize cooperation in the sports field, in particular, thereby giving a clear solution to various problems arising in the development of physical culture and sports.

Maltese delegate Rorry Sant, proposing to organise sports games of non-aligned countries, said that in this course sports for all people should be developed.

The Maltese government fully supports and will continue to support the DPRK's 1988 Olympic co-hosting proposal, he stated.

Algerian delegate Rachi Hamid said that some countries in America and West Europe hold a monopolistic position in international sports organisations, whereas the non-aligned countries have only nominal representation. He stressed that such monopoly and restriction binding on sports activities must be repealed for good.

He declared that Algeria fully supports the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in its efforts for cohosting the 1988 Olympic games by the North and the South.



Tunisian delegate Fendri Mohamed stressed the need to exchange successes and experiences gained in sports field among non-aligned countries.

Stating that Tunisia warmly supports and hails the DPRK's Olympic co-hosting proposal, he said that this proposal will check all kinds of politicization obstructing the development of sports in the future.

Afghan delegate Sayed Murtaza stressed that Afghanistan actively supports the Olympic co-hosting proposal put forward by the DPRK, regarding it as one conducive to accelerating the peaceful reunification of Korea.

He called for strengthening mutual exchange and cooperation in the sports field.

Indonesian delegate Soepari Tjokrohartono said that sports development plays an important role in the Korean people's struggle to build a powerful and prosperous state, and stressed that the non-aligned countries should follow the example of Korea.

He stated that the Indonesian government supports the DPRK's proposal for the co-staging of the 24th Olympics by the North and the South.

Mozambican delegate Joao Tomas Navesse expressed the hope that this conference would provide an occasion of strengthening solidarity with all peoples fighting against injustice, calling for the non-aligned countries to heighten vigilance against the moves of the South African racists and struggle against racial discrimination in sports exchange and all other fields.

Chad delegate Djibrine Hisseine Greinky stressed that only when the non-aligned countries strengthen cooperation on the basis of unity can they hold in check the monopoly and arbitrariness of the rich countries in the sports field.

Declaring that the government of the Arab Republic of Egypt supports the DPRK's proposal for the co-hosting of the 1988 Olympic games by the North and the South, Egyptian delegate Mohie Eldin Youssef Elattar hoped for a certain realization of this proposal.

Nicaraguan delegate Yamil Suniga said that national Olympic committees of non-aligned countries should form a joint front and launch into a vehement action to obtain the rights of deciding and voting in the International Olympic Committee.

Turning to the 24th Olympic games, he said if the DPRK's co-sponsorship proposal is not realized, the international Olympic movement will suffer a heavy blow.

Cuban delegate Zoila Rosales Brito proposed to have the third conference of ministers and high officials of physical education and sports of non-aligned countries in Cuba.

Yugoslav delegate Mihailo Crnobrnja said that Belgrade was nominated as the venue of the 25th Summer Olympic games in 1992 and expressed the hope that delegates of the non-aligned countries represented at the conference would render active support to this.

OLYMPIC GAMES

SOUTH KOREA SAID NOT SAFE FOR INTERNATIONAL GAMES

SK301123 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1012 GMT 30 Jun 86

[Text] Pyongyang June 30 (KCNA)--A foreign reporter who had been to South Korea cynically said that "if crime were in the Olympic events, South Korea would have come first to carry off a gold medal".

South Korea where crimes are so rampant is not a safe place for sportsmen and spectators to hold and watch international games in peace.

In South Korea there are many criminal groups named "eagle group", "ilsim group", "skeleton group", "piagol", "new tiger" and others which commit in a planned way such criminal (? acts as) abduction, (? human traffic) and so on.

At present criminals registered as habitual ones alone number 800,000-900,000 in South Korea.

They are running wild as never before, regarding the Asian and Olympic games as a "golden chance".

Robbery against foreigners visiting South Korea on "kisaeng tourism" and "prostitution tourism" is unending there. Robbers who take foreigners as their target reportedly number more than 250 in Seoul alone.

Criminals recently held a meeting under the slogan "prepare for the lympiad" and reorganized their groups into a big organization.

According to a radio report from Seoul, these groups of robbers, groups of terrorists started their activities to have big earnings from the time of the Asian games.

The groups of criminals are having training in robbing foreigners of money and valuables at pleasure parks, amusement centres, sightseeing places and objects of inspection where the participants in the games and tourists will visit. Such criminals numbered over 8,000 in recent three months.

They are not all criminals keeping an eye on foreigners.

Now the criminal groups and groups of robbers in the world are moving toward Seoul, a theatre of criminal operations, with their eyes on the Asian games this year and 1988 lympic games.

## OLYMPIC GAMES

### FOREIGN DELEGATES ARRIVE FOR SPORTS MEETING

SK050506 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0444 GMT 5 Jul 86

[Text] Pyongyang July 5 (KCNA)--Foreign delegations and delegates arrived here Friday by air to attend the second conference of ministers and high officials of physical education and sports of non-aligned countries.

Arriving here yesterday were a delegation of the Islamic Republic of Iran headed by Ahmad Dargahi, deputy prime minister in charge of physical education organisation; delegate of the Republic of Seychelles John Philip Mascarenhas, chairman of the People's Assembly and president of the National Olympic Committee; a delegation of the People's Republic of Angola headed by Rui Alberto Vieira Dias Mingas, state secretary in charge of sports; a delegation of the People's Republic of Benin headed by Ousman Batoko, Minister of Culture, Youth and Sports; a delegation of the republic of Bolivia headed by Emilio Lopez Arteaga, general secretary for sports and youth of the presidency; a delegation of the Republic of Chad headed by Djibrine Hisseine Greinky, Minister of Culture, Youth and Sports; a delegation of the Republic of Cuba headed by Conrado Martinez Corona, chairman of the National Sports, Physical Education and Recreation Committee; a delegation of the Republic of Guinea headed by Amadou Binani Diallo, Secretary of State for Youth and Sports; a delegation of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau headed by Fidelis Cabral de Almada, Minister of Education, Culture and Sports; a delegation of the Cooperative Republic of Guyana headed by Jean Marjorie Persico, parliamentary secretary of the Ministry of Education; a delegation of the Republic of India headed by Margaret Alva, Minister of State for Youth Affairs, Sports, Women and Child Development; a delegation of the Lao People's Democratic Republic headed by Uplavan Thongchan, permanent minister of the Council of Ministers; a delegation of the republic of Malta headed by Rorry Sant, Minister of Public Works and Sports; a delegation of the Republic of Nicaragua headed by Yamil Suniga, director general of the Sports Association; a delegation of the Palestine Liberation Organisation headed by Ahmad Ali Arafat al Qudwah, chairman of the Supreme Council of Youth and Sports; delegate of the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe Antonio Manuel dos Santos Aguiar, director of the State Sports Guidance Department and vice-chairman of the National Olympic Committee; a delegation of the Republic of Senegal headed by Landing Sane, Minister of Youth and Sports; a delegation of the Republic of the Sudan headed by Taha Mohamed Taha, secretary general of the National Council for Youth Welfare and Sports; a delegation of Burkina Faso



headed by Da Sansan Jean Baptiste, Minister of Sports and Recreation; a delegation of the Socialist Republic of Viet Nam headed by Taguang Chien, director of the General Sports Department; a delegation of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen headed by Mohamed Ghalib Ahmed, president of the Sports Supreme Council and chairman of the National Olympic Committee; a delegation of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia headed by Slobodan Filipovic, president of the Presidency of the League of Sports; a delegation of the Republic of Zambia headed by Frederick S. Hapunda, Minister of Youth and Sports; a delegation of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan headed by Sayed Murtaza, president of the Managements Affairs of the Council of Ministers; a delegation of the Algerian Democratic and People's Republic; a delegation of the People's Republic of Bangladesh headed by A.J.M. Enayetullah Khan, Bangladesh Ambassador to Korea; delegate of the Republic of Cape Verde Jose Duarte; delegate of the People's Republic of the Congo Evoundi Pascal; a delegation of the Republic of Gabon headed by Basile Hilaire Mendome; a delegation of the Republic of Ghana headed by Samuel Asumah Nelson, deputy secretary of the Ministry of Youth and Sports; a delegation of the Republic of Indonesia headed by Soepari Tjokrohartono, Indonesian Ambassador to Korea; delegate of the republic of Lebanon Galib Fahs, director of Youth and Sports Department of the Ministry of Education; a delegation of the People's Republic of Mozambique headed by Joao Tomas Navesse; delegate of the Kingdom of Nepal Gopi Nath Dawadi; a delegation of the Democratic Republic of Somalia headed by Yussuf Hassan Ibrahim, Somali Ambassador to Korea; delegate of the African National Congress of South Africa Raymond Mokoena, administrative secretary of the Department of the International Relations; SWAPO delegate Nangolo Mbumba, vice-secretary of the Department for Education and Culture; a delegation of the United Republic of Tanzania headed by Zahra M. Nuru, principal secretary of the Ministry of Community Development, Culture, Youth and Sports; delegate of the Republic of Tunisia Fendri Mohamed; and delegate of the Republic of Zimbabwe Muzwondiwa Senderai, deputy secretary of the Ministry of Youth, Sports and Culture.

Delegate of the Republic of Mali Boubacar Toure, Malian Ambassador to Korea, and delegate of the Republic of Niger Ausseil Pierre, Niger Ambassador to Korea, arrived here yesterday by train.

An Ehtiopian delegation headed by Tsegaw Ayele, Commissioner for Physical Culture and Sports Commission of Socialist Ehtiopia, arrived here on July 1 by air.

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CSO: 4100/196

## OLYMPIC GAMES

### BRIEFS

STATEMENT ON OLYMPICS COHOSTING--Tokyo July 3 (KNS-KCNA)--Han Tok-su, chairman of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon), on July 2 sent a letter of proposal to Pak Pyong-hon, head of the central headquarters of the South Korean Residents Association in Japan ("Mindan"), in connection with the question of realising the proposal of the Olympic Committee of the DPRK that the 24th Olympic games be co-hosted by the north and south. In the letter he said that the 24th Olympic games should be conducive to recovering trust between the north and the south and promoting national reunification. The letter said that Chongnyon and "Mindan" should publish a joint statement supporting the co-sponsorship of the 24th Olympiad by the north and the south. For this, it noted, a committee consisting of an appropriate number of persons from the two sides should be formed. Chairman Han Tok-su expressed the hope that the "Mindan" side would send a positive reply to this proposal till July 15. On the same day, Paek Chong-won, vice-chairman, and director of the International Department, of the Central Standing Committee of Chongnyon, called a press conference at the central headquarters of Chongnyon in this connection. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1014 GMT 4 Jul 86 SK]

FOREIGN SUPPORT FOR OLYMPIC PROPOSAL--Pyongyang June 26 (KCNA)--Foreign figures and news media support the Olympic co-hosting proposal of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. Ramambazafy Armand, member of the political bureau of the Central Committee of the Malagasy Vanguard of Revolution and secretary general of the Ministry of Information, Ideological Instruction and Cooperativization, in his press statement dated June 14 said that to participate in the Seoul Olympic games would mean to approve of the South Korean occupation by foreign troops and support the "two Koreas" scheme. The Yugoslav paper BORDA said Yugoslavia was certain that if the 24th Olympic games were co-staged in the North and South of Korea, it would accord the basic idea of the Olympic movement and contribute to the peaceful reunification of Korea and peace and security of the world. Pyongyang has modern sports facilities and hotels available for all the sportsmen of the world, the paper noted. The Aden News Agency of Democratic Yemen reported on June 16 that Mohammed Galev Ahmad, president of the Supreme Council of Sports of Democratic Yemen and chairman of the Democratic Yemeni Olympic Committee, said the realisation of the just co-hosting proposal of the DPRK to hold games in Pyongyang and Seoul would create a favourable condition for the Korean people's cause of national reunification. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0434 GMT 26 Jun 86 SK]

4 August 1986

SOCIALIST CONVENTION SUPPORTS PROPOSAL--Pyongyang July 1 (KCNA)--A joint statement supporting the Korean people's cause of national reunification was made public on June 22 by Carlos Ozoires, chairman of the Democratic Revolutionary Party of Panama, Guillermo Ungo, head of the Salvadoran Democratic Revolutionary Front, Takis Hadgidimetriou, general secretary of the Socialist Party of Cyprus, Alfredo Franco, chairman in charge of foreign relations of the National Executive Committee of the Nationalist Revolutionary Movement of Bolivia, Doureid Yag, secretary in charge of International Relations of the Socialist Progressive Party of Lebanon, Shakkour Imad, advisor to the chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organisation, H. Shihepo, representative to the South West Africa People's Organisation, and Nic Nilsson, chairman of the International IFM Socialist Education, who attended the 17th convention of the socialist international held in Lima, Peru. The statement says: We express apprehension over the nuclear arms buildup, continuous large-scale military exercises and suppression of all movements for democracy and human rights in South Korea. We consider that in order to remove tensions from the Korean peninsula and achieve peace and peaceful reunification there, that region must be converted into a nuclear-free, peace zone and the 24th Olympic games be cohosted by the North and South of Korea in conformity with the idea of the Olympic movement. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1511 GMT 1 Jul 86 SK]

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S.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

YI MIN-U MEETS REPORTERS ON CONSTITUTION AMENDMENT

SK040012 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 4 Jul 86 p 5

[Text] Yi Min-u, president of the New Korea Democratic Party, is a pillar of the nation's opposition movement at the age of 70.

Of late, he has been making himself more assertive in the day-to-day operation of the 90-lawmaker main opposition party, though it still is largely under the influence of two other leaders, Kim Tae-chung and Kim Yong-sam.

The senior politicians expressed his frank views on the projected constitutional amendment and the "democratization" of the nation in a recent interview with THE KOREA TIMES.

During the 50-minute conversation, Yi said he will do his "best and utmost" in upcoming bipartisan negotiations to tide over difficulties which will obstruct the path of the newly-born special house committee for constitutional revision.

He stressed that the leaders of the ruling and opposition parties should give up their selfishness for the cause of the nation.

The following are excerpts from the interview:

Question: What made you agree to jointly form a special parliamentary committee for constitutional revision?

Answer: It stands to reason because we have demanded the amendment to the basic law. I think we should be able to put ourselves in another man's shoes although we have every reason to make our own assertion. In politics, a harmony among different viewpoints is necessary and there should be no unilateral pushing. Looking far ahead into the future, one should make concessions according to the circumstances. If such a path is followed, although it looks like conceding very much at first, fruitful results will come at last.

Q: Did you find any conviction during the talks with Democratic Justice Party chairman No Tae-u that the government will set free "political prisoners" to a degree of satisfaction?

A: There will be cases in which a person who believes in another will be cheated. But in such instances, the cheater is worse than the person who is deceived. Moreover, if the person who deals with important affairs of the state acts differently from his words, he becomes a very unhappy being, I think. When I met Mr. No the other day, earnestly called upon him to consider the fate of the nation sincerely. So, he promised me that he will make his sincere efforts for the release of the political detainees. I still believe him.

Q: How many detainees should be freed to satisfy the opposition party?

A: It is difficult to say anything specific about that. However, when we see the releases we should be able to realize their sincerity, shouldn't we? The DJP resolved to safeguard the Constitution at first but it declared later, that it would revise it. Therefore, those who were arrested in connection with protest activities, demanding the constitutional revision, should be freed.

Q: It is expected that there will be many negotiations in the days to come with regard to the amendment work.

A: Yes, I think there will be a lot of negotiations with the ruling party. It can be compared to mountain hiking. At present, we have gathered at one point but we have many mountains to pass over. I will do my best and utmost to overcome the difficulties.

Q: Your party supports a direct presidential election system, while the DJP opposes it flatly. Is a compromise possible?

A: The direct popular vote for the president is a fervent desire of the people. So, our party cannot back down from it. In our talks, Mr. No agreed to "guarantee the people's free choice of their own government." The direct vote is the only way to ensure free choice. The people want to redeem their rights lost in 1972 and the DJP should listen to the people's demand. However, the DJP suggests that the system would ruin the country. Nonsense! (He spoke with a tone of irritation in his voice.) As you know, our nation has implemented the system on many occasions in the past. To say that the direct vote formula will ruin the country is a statement of defeatism.

Q: There were some factions in your party which criticized you for consenting to jointly form the committee with the DJP, while you received no clear-cut promise for the release of the political prisoners. What are your comments?

A: A democratic party has many different voices. If there is a constructive opinion, it is accepted, isn't it?

Q: Do you believe that your party will win the election if a direct popular vote system for the president is adopted?



A: It is not a matter of victory or defeat. We represent national consensus. Frankly speaking, for what reason does the DJP oppose the direct election? They have power and money--and we should not forget the fact that there is the Military Demarcation Line only 40 kms away from Seoul. When the chips are down, a president-led government can react promptly. In this respect, the presidential government based on the direct election is favorable for our situation.

Q: What kind of government structure do you think the DJP is conceiving?

A: Well, they appear to prefer the president-led government but reject a direct election system. I don't know further.

Q: Will you agree if the DJP proposes an election of the president at the National Assembly?

A: This is not the time to think that over. We should follow the people's desire.

Q: Do you consider chairman No as the successor to President Chon Tu-hwan?

A: How can I know? (Yi refused further comment.)

Q: Do you predict that things will go well?

A: We must make efforts to make things go well. (He placed stress on 'must.')

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CSO: 4100/190

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

SUMMARY OF STATEMENTS MADE AT 2 MAY DJP ROUNDTABLE

Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 3 May 86 p 2

[Text] The roundtable conference of the Democratic Justice Party Assembly members, held on the morning of 2 May, was the second time there was a heated exchange since the party Plenary Session right after the 12 February general election. It was as though the conference was reflecting the party's thrust for charting a course out of the present political situation; 10 Assemblymen made a point of making statements. the following is a summary of their statements.

General Secretary Chong Sun-dok: "We need to gather all our resources; in the future our party will be leading both the government and opposition party. As the ruling party it is time that we strengthen ourselves. There have been occasions when our party's top management has been shaken by major events. We need to cultivate a fighting spirit to be ready for the opposition. The ruling party can not expect 100 percent support. In the worst case, we should be prepared to confront our opposition even with 51 percent support. We should try to enlist intellectuals and public opinion makers to our side. Rather than avoiding the opposition, we ought to face our opposition fair and square. To blame others for our mistakes is to weaken our power."

Assemblyman Ch'oe Myong-hon: "We have to solve today's difficulties ourselves. We need to be equipped with a party system capable of swift actions to stabilize and chart a course out of the present political situation. We need a system that regularly transmits party consensus to the leadership. Every assemblyman should be able to express his or her earnest beliefs. There should be a way to approach the President and express one's opinion regardless of one's party ranking. In dealing with assembly law and college campus law, we see neither success nor anyone assuming responsibility for the failure."

Assemblyman Nam Jae-hi: "It is now possible to discuss constitutional reform from different perspectives. We need to rearrange our position accordingly. Everyone in the party should remember that our party was organized by the united forces of the civilian and military. It is said that our party is strong in nuclear warfare but weak in conventional warfare. I take it to mean that we are strong in solidarity but weak in political influence. Although constitutional reform is important, we should be attentive to issues of social

justice and social welfare. We ought to strike a balance between freedom and order in every field. We need to balance between freedom and order in every field. We need to find a way to live with our opposition."

Assemblyman Yi Yong-hun: "Although I am of the opinion that I should return to law and spend the rest of my life there, I also need to fulfill my duty as a lawmaker. We all need to reflect upon our past. If there were deficiencies, that would be our collective responsibility. I hope every member's opinion will be taken into consideration fully so as to invigorate the process of our own party's democratization. Transcripts of the party executive committee meetings should be made available to assembly members. regarding the issue of constitutional revision are we not wavering in our basic position? What is the direction and policy of our Democratic Justice Party?"

Assemblyman An Yong-wha: "We are at a turning point in stabilizing our political situation. Since our party president has granted both authority and power to the party, we should consolidate party power and prevent any dilution of political power. Party opinion has been insufficiently reflected in governmental policies. We need to strengthen our leadership around representative members. The shift to autonomous school administration should be completed. We look forward to radical changes in our party system that will win the support of public opinion. We need to devise special measures for those cabinet members who are insensitive and obstinate to party suggestions."

Assemblywoman Kim Hyon-ja: "When I enter the Assembly building these days, I feel as if I am entering a temple. We need to activate a mode of operation that enables all pending questions to be presented to the Assembly. I hope our party will create an atmosphere in which small group discussions are possible and lower-level opinions can flow up to the leadership."

Assemblyman Yi Min-sop: "Let us keep in mind that the Blue House conference gave us an opportunity to take an offensive toward the opposition party; we should not lose this momentum. We should establish a communication channel with those who criticize our party. I appeal to my colleagues that it is necessary for the public to feel in their heart that our party is in charge of stabilizing the current political situation."

Assemblyman Chon Pyong-u: "Our party policy should be fully reflected in implementing the system of local autonomy. We should demonstrate our firm position by renewing our theoretical rational and anticommunist stands that we will not be pushed around by anti-U.S., extreme-leftist students."

Assemblyman Hong Jong-uk: "I propose that delegates of cities and provinces caucus among themselves the night before the Plenary Session so that the spokespersons of cities and provinces can speak at the Plenary Session. At this time, we should bring about a basic change in the attitude of our government and party officials toward the common people. I hope our party will create an atmosphere which allows friendship and camaraderie to permeate down to the bottom layer of our party. It is necessary to adopt firm measures against those who are close to the president. We hardly feel at home when we



come to party headquarters. It is essential that members' opinions be conveyed to the leadership even if we may have to create province-level organizations."

Assemblyman Yun Kil-chong: "An effective governance of the country is feasible only when the party leads the executive branch. Since the party president has assigned the leadership role to our party, we should all strive toward parliamentary democracy."

Assemblyman Yim Pang-hyon: "Given the present situation, we need to build a coalition of conservative forces. Our enemy is the North Korean Worker's Party, not the opposition party in South Korea. I wish to emphasize the basic philosophical point that the opposition party is a partner for alliance. Not infrequently, some public servants are harming our national affairs because of their personal ambition or excessive loyalty. Obstacles are sometimes placed in the way of our national goals of autonomy and an open-door policy through mistakes of some unknown officials. We need a better gauging of public opinion so that we may develop appropriate measures."

Party Chairman, No Tae-u: "I appreciate your sound advice. Both our President and I firmly believe in the 1989 constitutional reform. The current suggestion is a reflection of our tolerance and respect regarding the wishes of our people and the opposition party. It is time that we should establish a constitutional reform committee in the Assembly as indicated by our President. Although we should negotiate with the opposition based on our firm policy position, we should at the same time be prepared to accept, when and if there is, a proposal which is better than what we now have and also a true reflection of the people's wishes. We need to put our creative resources together so that we may develop a better idea. I plan to establish a constitutional revision committee in our party so that we may encourage and gather useful ideas from party members. We ought to renew our position to play a leadership role in breaking through the current political situation. I am firmly convinced that the President will provide even more solid support for our effort. I will take into careful consideration your advice, the people's wishes and opinions should be conveyed to the leadership continuously. I will make an effort to correct those deficiencies in our party system which you have pointed out. I will maintain an open door policy in the office of representative assemblyman, and I hope you will freely drop by to share with me your thoughts without hesitation."

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S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

DJP FORMS CONSTITUTION REVIEW COMMITTEE

Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 8 May 86 p 2

[Article by reporter Yi To-song: "A Strange Start of the DJP Special Constitution Revision Committee"]

[Text] On 7 May, the DJP formed a special committee on the constitution marking its first step toward "revision of the constitution." With the NDP pushing its drive outside the National Assembly for revision of the constitution without letup by holding successive rallies to inaugurate local constitution revision promotion committees, the DJP has now taken a concrete action to tackle the work of revising the constitution. Considering the fact that the DJP has been urging the NDP to joint it in forming a special National Assembly constitution committee, we have the impression that the DJP has hurriedly selected the members of its Special Constitution Committee so that it can say: "We are now fully prepared to begin debating the constitution issue in the National Assembly." However, attention is now focused on the DJP's move to put its Special Constitution Committee into motion, in spite of the fact that no clear prospect for inaugurating a special National Assembly committee on the constitution is in sight.

At the first meeting of the DJP Special Constitution Committee on the afternoon of 7 May, DJP Representative No Tae-u instructed the special committee to "take practical steps as soon as possible." As a result, the DJP has decided to prepare a basic work plan sometime this month so that it can begin drafting a revised constitution.

Several reasons are offered as to why the DJP, which did not express any concrete view on the "constitution revision" issue, is now so enthusiastic about its Special Constitution Committee's activity.

First, some observers interpret the formation of the special committee as a political gesture on the part of the DJP aimed at regaining the ground it has been losing in the controversy over the constitution revision issue since last year's "12 February" general election. At a time when the prospect for agreement between the ruling and opposition parties on the constitution revision issue was in doubt--such agreement was a precondition for the DJP "not to oppose constitution revision before the expiration of

the incumbent president's term"--and when no concrete attempt was made to hold political negotiations, the DJP unilaterally declared that it would start taking action on the issue. Therefore the formation of its Special Constitution Revision Committee is a followup to that declaration. In other words, the DJP wants to justify its actions, at home and abroad, by fulfilling pro forma the precondition for debate on the constitution issue in the National Assembly, irrespective of whether the opposition will agree to such debate.

Second, the DJP must have calculated that it can draw the NDP into the National Assembly debate by unilaterally swinging into action to revise the constitution. According to the reasoning of the DJP officials concerned, the NDP will wind up meetings for inaugurating local constitution revision committees by the end of this month and, if the ruling party times the start of its work on revising the constitution to coincide with the completion of these meetings, the NDP will have no alternative but to agree with the formation of a National Assembly special committee on the constitution.

Third, the DJP's judgment seems to be that no matter how things develop, the DJP will have nothing to lose.

In other words, the DJP seeks to take the initiative in dealing with political developments in the future by giving the impression that whether or not there was agreement between the ruling party and the opposition, the DJP has made every sincere effort on its part. This is evident from the frank statement by a high DJP official that "we will do whatever we are supposed to do so that the opposition cannot blame us in the future." At any rate, the DJP has embarked upon the work of preparing a draft revision of the constitution in a "strange way," a DJP official said. In the past, while the opposition was hotly closing in on the ruling party through an offensive outside the National Assembly, the DJP stressed the need to preserve the existing constitution. The DJP's official stand still is that the constitution should remain unchanged until 1988. Under these circumstances, the DJP has moved to work out a concrete draft of a revised constitution. This explains why party officials used the expression "in a strange way."

Nevertheless, the DJP Special Constitution Committee's activity is, as far as its present stage is concerned, only superficial, and when it comes to substantial matters, everything in fact remains obscure.

The DJP has not expressed its official stand concerning its special committee's activity, except to say (in the words of DJP Representative No Tae-u during a meeting of the DJP Special Constitution Committee): "The mission of the party's Special Constitution Committee is to seek to create a National Assembly special committee on the constitution and to work out a draft constitution in accordance with the true wishes of the people." Chae Mun-sik, chairman of the special committee, said during a press conference: "In view of the growing interest of the people in the constitution issue, we want to examine the existing constitution to

determine which provisions should be amended and to prepare a draft of our own as the ruling party." These remarks are about all that has been said about the constitution revision issue by DJP officials. There has been little clarification concerning the activities of the DJP special committee, except for scanty remarks by some of the party officials.

It is common knowledge that the special committee's duty is to prepare a draft revision of the constitution. Yet this reporter took the trouble to quote the statements of the two party officials because it still remains true that the activities of the party's special constitution committee are one thing and the official party stand on the constitution is another and this very fact will decisively affect the terms of negotiations with the opposition.

The DJP Central Committee Plenum adopted a resolution on 8 March supporting the 24 February Blue House statement that "it will not be until 1989 that the constitution revision issue will be handled according to the will of the people." This resolution still remains the party's official stand. Regarding the relationship between the party's official stand and the drafting of a revised constitution, No Tae-u said on 7 May: "When the people come up with a better constitution than the existing one, we can modify our party's official stand." Elaborating on President Chon Tu-hwan's 30 April Blue House statement on the constitution revision issue, DJP Secretary General Chong Sun-tok said: "The party president's duty ends when his term expires on February 1988, but politics nevertheless continues. The president meant to say that it is the National Assembly, the center of political activity, that should resolve the constitution revision issue."

Judging from all these remarks, the DJP is bound to find itself in a dilemma: while standing pat on its position adopted in March, it will have to carry on negotiations with the opposition until a draft revision is prepared.

With the strong "resolution" still in force, which bars whoever fails to support the 24 February Blue House statement from becoming a presidential candidate on the DJP ticket, when and how this resolution should be reversed is indeed a troublesome question.

Nevertheless, it is a fact that DJP's position is such that the party cannot present a draft revision of the constitution so easily. If it presents a plan providing for a cabinet responsibility system or some other plans which do not provide for a direct presidential election system by popular vote, the result will most probably be, judging from the present circumstances, a more acute confrontation between the ruling and opposition parties, instead of any agreement between them. In this event, the DJP strategy to draw the opposition into negotiations inside the parliament would inevitably collapse. On the contrary, if the DJP should hold up the drafting of a constitution revision, it would find itself in a paradox of having to conduct negotiations on a position different from the official party stand, and most probably the task of forming a National

Assembly special committee on the constitution will get nowhere. The formation of this committee is the heart of the DJP strategy of taking the initiative in the political arena. Judging from Chairman Chae's statement that "I hope we will be able to work out a draft revision of the constitution sometime this year," the DJP is expected to present a draft revision toward the end of this year at the earliest. But it is questionable whether the strategy the DJP wants to employ to take the lead in the political arena in reaching the stage of presenting that draft will really work.

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S.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

LOCAL AUTONOMY SYSTEM PRECONDITION TO DEMOCRACY

DJP Proposes 3 Options

SK040003 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 4 Jul 86 p 1

[Text] The government and the ruling Democratic Justice Party have drawn up a draft plan for a local autonomy system but shelved a decision on the level of local communities where self-rule will start.

The draft plan, which was announced by the DJP after it was reported to President Chon Tu-hwan yesterday, contains three options on the scope of the implementation of local autonomy.

The ruling camp could not agree on whether political parties should be allowed to participate in the local assembly elections.

The draft provides that the heads of the local administrations will be appointed by the central government for the time being, until local self-rule firmly takes root in the nation.

The first of the three options is forming one local assembly in each of the five special cities and nine provinces. The second is starting from the lower-level units, ordinary cities and counties.

The third one is that the local autonomy system would be implemented on an experimental basis in two cities and counties in each of the nine provinces and in two districts in each of the five special cities.

The five special cities are Seoul, Pusan, Taegu, Inchon, and Kwangju.

DJP sources said the party opposes implementing local self-rule first on the level of special cities and nine provinces, fearing that local assemblies in the large cities may be dominated by opposition forces, in case political parties are allowed to participate.

The government will finish drafting an amendment to the Local Autonomy Law by late August, after collecting public opinion through public hearings, and submit it to the fall regular session of the National Assembly.



As for the functions of the local assemblies, the government plan does not provide them with the power of noconfidence against the heads of local administrations to be appointed by the central government.

They will be given authority for inquiries into specific affairs of the local administration only, instead of the power of audit and inspection in general.

Other functions of the local assemblies include approval of the local budget and its settlement, enactment of ordinances and issuance of local government [word indistinct].

The size of the local assemblies was not decided upon in the plan, which only set some principles to fix the number of members.

More than one representative will be selected in each constituency of the local assemblies, in order to prevent possible excessive competition in the local elections, but one member may be elected in very small districts.

The term of the local assemblymen will be four years and they will not be given regular salaries but will be paid allowances for their participation in regular and extra sessions.

In yesterday's session, which was also attended by Prime Minister NO Sing-yong and the DJP chairman, No Tae-u, the government, and the DJP were learned to have shown major differences over the scope of local self-rule and the participation of political parties in local elections.

After announcing the draft plan, Rep. Ko Kun, chairman of the DJP special committee, told reporters that the government will endeavor to draw opinions on the issue of local self-rule from as many people as possible in the public hearings.

Asked about the party's basic position on the participation of political parties in the local elections, chief policy-maker Chang Song-man said, "In light of past experience, the local assemblies should be prevented from becoming grounds for fierce political strife between the ruling and opposition forces, like in the current National Assembly."

The local autonomy plan of the ruling camp is expected to face fierce criticisms from the opposition parties, which have demanded the implementation of local self-rule in all units of local administration, and the participation of the political parties.

#### Hearings on Local Autonomy

SK060307 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 6 Jul 86 p 1

[Text] A series of 13 scheduled public hearings on the implementation of a local autonomy system will be started in Suwon, Kyonggi-do, tomorrow.

The public hearings, organized by the government-commissioned research committee on the proposed system, will continue in 12 other major cities to conclude in Seoul July 31.

The 23-member research panel will refer to the hearings such issues as where to first introduce the system, how many councillors to be elected at each council and the tenure of councillors.

The government has vowed to implement a local autonomy system in the first half of next year as part of its efforts toward democratization.

In the public hearing tomorrow, No Yong-hui, a professor of public administration at Seoul National University, will deliver a paper on the local council.

Prof. Kim Nam-chin of Korea University will speak on the administrative system, while Chang In-sok, former vice minister of education, will focus on local finance.

The paper presentation will be followed by discussions between the three members of the research committee and 10 panelists and a question-answer session between the members and audience.

The public hearings, except in Seoul, will each last five hours. The public hearing in Seoul will continue for seven hours.

The government will work out a final draft of the system on the basis of the public opinion in August and present it to the National Assembly's regular session in September.

#### NKDP Seeks Early Implementation of Autonomy

SK080027 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 8 Jul 86 p 1

[Text] The major opposition New Korea Democratic Party said clearly yesterday that local autonomy should be implemented at an early date, calling the self-ruling system a "precondition to democracy."

It was the first manifestation of the NDP's official position since some members of the party privately called for a delay in the introduction of the self-governing system citing heavy political events next year.

The government has pledged that it will implement the system from sometime in the first half of next year.

After a regular meeting of key postholders, deputy spokesman Kang Sam-chae said, "We reaffirmed our position that the local autonomy system which is a precondition to democracy should be implemented at an early date."

He also noted that his party will get to work in full-fledged discussions to complete a draft for the autonomous system from next week on the basis of a guideline provided by the policy making committee.

Kang quoted party president Yi Min-u as stressing that a draft should be drawn up in a very discreet manner and that it is not desirable to express private opinions in defiance of the party position.

Rep. Yi Taek-hui, chief policymaker, has opined recently that the local autonomy had better be delayed for some time to avoid clashes with expected elections next year.

In the meeting, the participants also strongly urged the government to free "political prisoners" en bloc immediately.

#### NKDP Rally on Human Rights Suppression

SK050015 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 5 Jul 86 p 1

[Text] The main opposition New Korea Democratic Party yesterday decided to hold a rally in Seoul to condemn the "atrocities in violating human rights," at earliest possible date.

Many cases of human rights suppression will be made public in the rally, the party said.

The decision was made at a meeting of key officers after they heard a report on alleged "sexual torture" of a female suspect by a policeman during interrogation recently.

Rep. Pak Chang-chong, chairman of the Human Rights Committee of the NDP, told reporters after the meeting that his committee will draw up a plan for the rally by early next week.

According to him, Mun Kui-tong, a policeman of the Puchon Police Station, made an indecent sexual assault on a 24-year-old ex-Seoul National University coed early last month.

Party president Yi Min-u also instructed floor leader Kim Tong-yong to propose to the Democratic Justice Party that the House Home Affairs and Legislation-Judiciary committees be convened to handle Miss Ho's case and other incidents.

He appointed Rep. Pak Han-sang, a lawyer, to lead a fact-finding committee on Miss Ho's case.

In the hour-long meeting, vice president Choe Hyong-u asserted that the House committees should thoroughly expose the atrocities committed by authorities.

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S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

DJP HOLDS PUBLIC HEARING ON GOVERNMENT FORM IN KWANGJU

SK082351 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 9 Jul 86 p 1

[Article by Sin Hak-nim]

[Text] KWANGJU--The ruling Democratic Justice Party held its third public hearing on the direction of the planned constitutional amendment here yesterday with four professors announcing their ideas on the form of government and basic rights.

Prof. Kim Yong-hyu of Chosun University claimed that the "most ills of the presidential government system based on direct election of the president can be offset by a fair election and the people's strong will to practice democracy."

He was generally in favor of installing a directly-elected president as the leader of both government and administration.

"The regional rivalry that may take place under the direct presidential election formula can be solved if a vice president is elected," he said.

He explained that the presidential government formula guarantees a powerful, stable and efficient government because the political situation can be stabilized during the term of the president.

Prof. So Chi-hyong of Honam University said that the most appropriate form of government in an industrialized country is the parliamentary cabinet system as proven by West European countries.

"Korea is now in a course of becoming an industrialized nation," he said.

Prof. Choe Yong-kwan of Chonnam University complained that the debates on the direction of the amendment are only focused on the form of government.

"The form of government is nothing but a functional device to guarantee the people's basic rights," he argued.

"So, we have to consider which form of government will help guarantee and extend the people's basic rights first," he stressed.

At the close of the bull session, Rep. Yi Chi-ho, assistant chairman of the party's special Constitutional Committee, said, "The draft amendment should not be worked out by several persons in the ruling camp, but be made through partisan compromises based on public opinions."

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S.KPREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

REPORTAGE ON PARLIAMENTARY GOVERNMENT SYSTEM

DJP To Choose Cabinet System

SK030651 Seoul YONHAP in English 0628 GMT 3 Jul 86

[Text] Seoul, July 3 (YONHAP)--The ruling Democratic Justice Party (DJP) is expected to recommend the establishment of a parliamentary cabinet system as an alternative to the opposition camp's plan for a system of electing the president through direct popular vote.

In the National Assembly, the DJP and the opposition New Korea Democratic Party (NKDP) are in the process of considering revision of the existing constitution, under which the president is elected by an electoral college.

The opposition asserts that the present indirect presidential election system favors those who are already in power.

A highly reliable source inside the DJP's special constitutional committee said Wednesday that the ruling party has excluded the presidential government system based on direct elections from the list of governmental systems that it is considering.

"The study of our party on the form and power structure of the next government, which is the core issue of the projected constitutional revision, will concentrate on the British-style parliamentary cabinet system and the presidential government system based on the election of the president by the National Assembly," he said.

If the DJP decides to push for the creation of a presidential government system, it was learned, it will consider a system of electing the president by the National Assembly or by an electoral college comprising members of the National Assembly and the provincial parliaments.

After the DJP's special constitutional committee reviewed its research into the proposed constitutional amendment, the source told reporters that a solid majority of the panel members lean toward the conclusion that the direct presidential election system is not suitable for Korea, in view of the political reality and the possibility that an agreement will be reached with the NKDP.



"The pros and cons are mixed on the parliamentary cabinet system and the presidential government system based on the indirect election of the president," the source said. "However, those who are for the parliamentary system outnumber the rest."

The parliamentary cabinet system has emerged as the most realistic alternative for a possible bipartisan agreement in negotiations with the opposition, he added.

Other DJP sources, however, asserted that the possibility cannot be denied for the establishment of a parliamentary cabinet system, which the DJP argues could be combined with the presidential government system through negotiations with the [words indistinct] is scheduled to finalize its draft constitutional amendment at a meeting of lawmakers before the end of August. The final draft will be made public upon approval by the party president on Aug. 15.

In [word indistinct] to the DJP's announcement that it will concentrate on the parliamentary cabinet system, NKDP President Yi Min-u said Thursday that the National Assembly election law should be revised first, even if the parliamentary system is adopted.

He said that the DJP is trying to prolong its rule under the present "undemocratic election system" and does not have any intention of improving the National Assembly election system.

#### DJP Denies Reports

SK031202 Seoul YONHAP in English 1152 GMT 3 Jul 86

[Text] Seoul, July 3 (YONHAP)--The Democratic Justice Party (DJP) Thursday denied reports that the ruling party has leaned toward the adoption of a parliamentary cabinet system as the form of government for the planned new constitution.

Party spokesman, Rep. Sim Myong-po, told reporters that the DJP has not yet decided on the direction for the proposed constitutional revision, saying the reports are "different from facts."

As announced earlier, the spokesman said, the DJP plans to collect a wide range of opinions on the matter through public hearings in major provincial cities before baring its outline around the end of this month.

"If the DJP is misunderstood to have adopted the parliamentary cabinet system," Sim said, "it would not be conducive to the debates between ruling and opposition parties over the constitutional issue."

The form of next government has been the core issue of the constitutional reforms. Under the present constitution rewritten in 1980, the president is elected by an electoral college.

The main opposition New Korea Democratic Party has demanded that a system of electing the president through direct popular votes be adopted in the new constitution, while the ruling party has made known its strong opposition to it.

The ruling party said early this week that it will finalize its own draft for constitutional amendment before the end of August.

#### DJP Begins Hearings on Revising Constitution

SK060246 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 6 Jul 86 p 1

[Article by Sin Hak-im]

[Text] Taejon--The ruling Democratic Justice Party kicked off a series of public hearings on the desirable direction of the constitutional revision but the first of them in Taejon yesterday seemed to bear little fruits because the party did not bare its fundamental stance on the much-talked-about format of government in clear terms.

Some 20 DJP lawmakers, including the party's Special Constitutional Committee chairman, Chae Mun-sik, attended the public hearing but none of them spoke of the party's position on the direction of the constitutional revision.

The DJP originally planned to take advantage of the public hearings in publicizing shortcomings of the presidential government system demanded by the opposition camp.

The surprise change of the DJP's position has obviously stemmed from its judgment that the strengthened publicity campaigns, opposing the direct presidential election system, may fan up counterattacks from the opposition camp.

Although the ruling camp has not yet revealed its official stance on the direction of the constitutional amendment, most lawmakers of the DJP have turned out to be in favor of the parliamentary cabinet system or presidentialism based on indirect election.

The out-of-parliament confrontation between the ruling and opposition parties will focus on the form of government to be adopted in the new basic law.

The DJP will continue to hold the public hearings in nine other cities across the nation until July 18 "to collect public opinion on the direction of the amendment."

On the other hand, the NDP will hold public hearings in four big cities, Seoul, Pusan, Taegu and Kwangju, from the middle of this month.

The party claims that there is no alternative to governance by a directly-election president for the power structure of the new constitution.

The DJP's Taejon meeting had speakers present diverse opinions about the form of government. Some 350 leading figures of this capital city of Chungchongnamdo attended it.

Prof. Cho Myong-hyon of Chungnam University said, "The presidential government system is the most familiar political system to our people. The system ended in failure in the past, not due to its own defects but to the past presidents' schemes to prolong their seizure of power."

"In particular, a powerful presidential government system is required in order to efficiently cope with national security matters under the circumstances that there still exists a possibility of war."

"But, it would be hard to raise the democratic legitimacy if the president is elected indirectly because indirect elections cannot reflect the people's will accurately," he claimed.

He pointed out that the May 16 Military Revolution in 1981 could not be foiled as the president then was a symbolic figure under the parliamentary cabinet system.

However, Prof. Yi Song-kun, dean of Paejae College, supporting the parliamentary cabinet system, said that the direct election of the president should be avoided "in order to prevent politics from becoming bureaucratic."

"Increases in the people's desire following social development make the demand for a new form of government inevitable," he claimed.

However, Prof. Yi stressed that the guarantee of freedom of the press and the enforcement of educational autonomy are the prerequisites for the parliamentary cabinet formula.

Prof. Chong Chong-hak, president of the graduate school of political science at Hungnam University, suggested the mixed form of the parliamentary cabinet system and the presidential government system.

He said that the debates on the planned constitutional amendment should start from the work of reflecting the two systems, both of which failed in this country in the past.

"It is impossible to see a peaceful transfer of power under the presidential government system since the president has mighty power and influence," he said.

"The parliamentary cabinet system, if enforced in this country having no constitutional monarch, will drive the state into a crisis due to frequent changes of cabinet members and disbandment of the parliament," he claimed.

"Therefore, a compromise form of the two systems is desirable, with the president being in charge of diplomacy, defense and unification and the prime minister administering other state affairs," he said.

"Under this mixed form of government, the president can be elected either by the Assembly or an electoral college made up of Assemblymen and members of local assemblies," he said.

#### No Tae-u Discusses Revision

SK080031 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 8 Jul 86 p 1

[Text] No Tae-u, chairman of the Democratic Justice Party, said yesterday it is still too early for the ruling DJP to determine its position on the form of the next government.

"There are various views on the power structure within the party," No said. "But I think it is too early to say which of them is the main current of our party."

He was talking about the direction of the projected constitutional revision, while presiding over a daily meeting of ranking party officials.

"We are in the process of sampling public opinions on constitutional reform, and party members are asked to voice their opinions when we come to make a decision on the issue," he said.

The remarks formed a striking contrast to previous news reports that the ruling party was settling on a parliamentary government system.

"As brisk debates on constitutional revision are going on in the political circles and news media, the people have come to think about how they can serve national interests," the DJP chairman said.

The sentimental ardor for constitutional reform has begun to calm down, he said.

"If we make more efforts to get our points across to the people, they will understand us," he said.

The remarks were interpreted as meaning the ruling party can convince the people of the alleged shortcomings of the direct presidential election system demanded by the opposition parties.

The majority party is taking advantage of informal public hearings to publicize the "inadequacy" of the direct election of the president.

No said rival parties should not give the people an impression that they are procrastinating in the formation of the Special Constitution Revision Committee.

The National Assembly approved a resolution on the formation of the committee June 24, but the committee has yet to be inaugurated, because rival parties disagree over the composition of the panel.

# DJP-Sponsored Seminar Recommends Cabinet System

SK080033 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 8 Jul 86 p 1

[Text] Ch'unch'on--A parliamentary government system attracted more attention than a presidential government system at a conference sponsored by the Democratic Justice Party here yesterday to sample public opinion on constitutional revision.

Two of the five people who made presentations at the meeting advocated the parliamentary system, one endorsed the presidential system and one supported a mixed form of government.

One focused his presentation on basic rights without committing himself to the form of the next government.

The five, who represented academic, legal and journalistic circles, were Kim Chae-hun, dean of Kangwon University Graduate School of Business Administration; Kim Tong-chu, senior editorial writer of the KANGWON ILBO; Yi Taek-su, lawyer; Prof. Yang Sok-ho of Sangji College; and Prof. Kim Pyong-o of Kangnung College.

Rep. Chae Mun-sik, chairman of the DJP Special Constitution Committee, and many other lawmakers of the ruling party attended the meeting.

Kim Tong-chu and Kim Pyong-o asserted that the parliamentary system is the only way to ensure responsible politics based on public opinion.

They said the current Constitution should be amended in such a way as to adopt the parliamentary form of government.

Prof. Kim Pyong-o said the present National Assembly Election Law should be rewritten to clear the way for each electoral district to elect one lawmaker.

At present, each of the 92 constituencies picks two lawmakers.

Prof. Kim Chae-hun, meanwhile, said it is desirable for the nation to adopt the presidential form of government since the nation has yet to achieve social stability.

To prevent dictatorship, the powers of the president should be curtailed, Kim argued.

Prof. Yang called for the adoption of a mixture of the presidential and parliamentary forms of government in light of "the nation's peculiar situation."

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S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

CURRENT STUDENT ACTIVISM DISCUSSED

Dangerous Factors in National Survival

Seoul KYONGHYANG SINMUN in Korean 25 Apr 86 p 1

[Text] Is the university a "place of learning" or a "powder keg?" Today's campus crisis, which is provoked only by violent means, forewarns a crisis in the ivory tower.

Contaminated by distorted politics, the boundary between the campus and the political stage has already begun to crumble and only activism prevails. Furthermore, the fact that the theoretical background of activism is in the leftists' ideology is of great concern in light of our nation's future and our people's survival.

In particular, the recent "SU incident" was an indiscreet act which should never have been allowed, in light of our national situation where South and North Korea are in sharp confrontation involving tens of thousands of armed soldiers on both sides. It is nothing but the emergence of a dangerous element in our national order and people's survival.

It may be acknowledged that the messages from college campuses for social reform should be conveyed by political power. On today's campuses, however, the leftists' ideology and a socialistic spirit linger in the name of "democratization." The fact that the masses' ideology with its skin peeled off is something borrowed from the leftists' power mill has been clearly proven in the investigation so far. The radical students are instigating the antiwar mood and are spreading the illusion that "there is no war." Furthermore, they are trying to justify their denial of military training on the frontline base as the "Yankees' mercenary training."

Insofar as the campus situation is concerned, I wish to describe it as objectively as possible.

How long should today's campus atmosphere, where the majority of students keep silent and the professors are neglected so that only premature logic prevails, be left as is?



Why should Marxism, which was denied by Marx himself, linger on college campuses in this country after more than a century? The time has come to put an end to this unprecedented challenge and it should not be allowed to continue any longer.

The transformation of the student movement, which started to become evident in the late seventies, began to display its symptoms in concentrated form in the early eighties.

The violent nature of their struggle and the phenomenon of extreme leftist consciousness, which is its source, have been characteristic symptoms of their movement.

Incidents such as the arson of the U.S. Cultural Center (U.S.I.S.) in Pusan, the occupation of and sit-in at the U.S.I.S. in Seoul, the raid on the Democratic Justice Party (DJP) office building and the confinement and assault of its on-campus faction, etc. are examples of the former. Leaflets such as the "Flag," "Gripe," "One Step Forward," "Declaration of Democracy," "Civil Movement's Reflection on the Kwangju Civil Uprising," etc. are proof of the latter.

Now we have reached a point where we need "candidly" to clean up the bold exposition of such radicalism and premature leftist consciousness for the future of traditional student movements as well, which had been based on pure criticism and a sympathy for the whole nation.

Violence breeds more violence and it results in the destruction of universities. Buildings, professors, and students alone do not necessarily form a university. The university must have its ideals, spirit, and an acknowledgment of social values to be a university.

However, today's universities are becoming more like revolutionary centers because of some radical students. If the essence of a university is destroyed, in the future it will lose even the basis for spreading fundamental values.

KYONGHYANG SINMUN, which had looked into the universities' agony and pain, their internal conflicts, and diversification of organization, in a series of articles entitled the "Campus Shadow," has now decided to trace and analyze the present university situation, for the first time in 4 years, after its tremendous transformation.

#### Campus As Bridgehead for Revolution

Seoul KYONGHYANG SINMUN in Korean 26 Apr 86 p 1

[Text] April 24--"Songgyungwan University (SU), Liberated District." The SU campus has been completely turned into what looks like a wild battlefield resulting from a violent demonstration that lasted for 3 consecutive days, in connection with the denial of military training on the base.

A big banner with the words "SU's Liberated District" was hanging on the graduate school building wall drawing people's attention. It was clearly

noteworthy, having a distinct flavor that differed from innumerable other banners that had been displayed on campus.

It differed from their provocative slogans, which have often shown up, which advocated, "Colleagues, rise!" or "March forward, toward..." and further deviated from the one with a romantic nuance such as "Colleagues, under the May sky...."

"SU's Liberated District" has a frightening meaning to the effect that SU has become a liberated district through a revolutionary struggle of student activists.

It is a literary expression which reminds us of the "revolutionary liberated district of Petersburg" brought about by the Bolsheviks during the 1917 Russian Revolution, or the self-governing district of the "Paris Commune" during the 1789 French Revolution [as published]. How can we explain the fact that a "liberated district" similar to these has appeared in student demonstrations?

It is a well-known fact that the student movement in the mid-eighties is colored by violence and extreme leftist characteristics in its demonstration, form, slogans, and flyers.

Student activists have cried out, "Overthrow the American imperialists!" and they have acted like revolutionaries who "welcome death." They have put forth the people's violent revolution as their golden rule.

Even so, they have sometimes disguised their provocative colors to some extent through a shrewd, camouflaged logic and seemingly rational self-justifications.

However, the phrase "SU's Liberated District" is the same as a declaration of war against the government through which they would start a revolutionary war of socialist liberation by securing the campus as a bridgehead of their violent revolution.

As their tactics, they have selected the Bolsheviks' "War Strategy of Securing Important Bases" and as their primary target, the college campus. Having gone thus far, it is completely different from the characteristics of a student movement and is no different from demonstration which lacks a sense of reality.

This kind of revolutionary activism became more clearly apparent in the Seoul National University's (SNU) student body presidential election this past March.

The following was an election pledge made by Kim X X, a candidate for student body president (age 22, senior, College of Social Studies, Department of International Economics).

"WR will turn the Korean peninsula, which is an advanced war base directed against the USSR, into a nuclear free zone and in order to achieve this end, we will promote the establishment of a 'Military Peace Committee.'

"We will organize the 'People's Committee for Constitutional Revision' and arrange an official meeting with U.S. Ambassador Walker. In order to explore ways for unifying South and North Korea, we will gradually bring about a joint team consisting of both South and North Korean athletes, have them participate in the Olympics held simultaneously, and promote a 'meeting of South and North Korean student representatives.'"

This is more appropriate in content as an election pledge by a country's presidential candidate than that of a candidate for student body president.

"SNU is now a republic and not a university. It is now the Republic of SNU."

These are the words of an unidentified employee of SNU's Office of Student Affairs, concerning the recent student movement.

This employee explains that the student activists have made the university into a sovereign country and have been determining its moods to the extent of outdoing the professional politicians.

Unlike the past, the student body, which is directly controlled by student activists, is the government. The two powers of the movement, which are always continuing an ideological struggle like a hawk and a dove in confrontation, symbolize the ruling party and the opposition party.

On behalf of the Sammintu, which has superficially hidden its vestiges because of its violent nature, the Minmintu and the Chamintu, which have been formed on all campuses, are guiding the general opinion there for the purpose of achieving hegemony by means of large-character posters.

The leftist-inclined circles, which expand and reproduce the core members in the student movement and which disappear deep into the underground, act as though they are a body of "inactive politicians." Students who are actually involved in demonstrations are considered to be "mobile forces," whereas the silent majority of the students are considered to be the ignorant or "reserve forces."

One university official who said, "Although there may be differences in degree, the atmosphere of almost all universities in the city of Seoul is like the one described above," also said sarcastically: "Where could the professors and other university officials find room to stand under such circumstances, and what do they represent?"

The recent SU situation brought about their president's resignation, a professor of this university said: "Ever since the beginning of this year, the student movement seems to have clearly elucidated its method of struggle and purpose to the public."

Is today's campus, where colorful revolutionary terms flourish, such as "the study of factionalism," "avant-gardism," "self-sacrificing struggle," and the "activation of small units," really on its way to become a "liberated district"?

### Students Said To Fabricate Rumors

Seoul KYONGHYANG SINMUN in Korean 28 Apr 86 p 3

[Text] At the entrance of the SNU Library on the Kwanak campus at 3:00 pm on 25 April 1986, 2 groups of about 100 SNU Students each were having a verbal tug-of-war concerning whether or not to occupy and sit in the university library as a protest against military training on the frontline base.

The "Chamintu" (Anti-U.S. and Antifascist Struggle for Independence and Democratization) students, who had initiated the meeting, called out loud for the necessity of occupying the library, arguing: "In order to support effectively the decision by the class of 1985 not to undergo military training in frontline bases, we have to secure a location within the campus as our base and stage a long-term sit-in."

Meanwhile, the "Minmintu" (Anti-imperialist and Antifascist Struggle for the Nation and Democratization) students, who have applied the brakes on the Chamintu all along, flatly denied the Chamintu students' idea, arguing that "we gave to seek a more organized and far-reaching struggle method based more on majority student power than on an old-fashioned sit-in."

For a while, they exchanged harsh criticisms, calling each other "opportunists," "weak moderates," etc. until the atmosphere was on the verge of violence. They narrowly avoided a physical confrontation when the "Chamintu" students left their place to occupy the library.

Since the collapse of the "Sammintu" last year, the "Chamintu" and "Minmintu" emerged as the two major powers of student movement and have been battling for hegemony. The professors and the students, who witnessed an open confrontation between the two powers for the first time, expressed great concern that once again, the campus might be turned into a battlefield for hegemony among radical students.

"Chamintu" is a new group organized by ultraradical students who were dissatisfied with the "Minmintu," the offspring of "Sammintu" who followed the traditional goals of "overthrowing the dictatorship" or "recapturing the democratic constitution." They support "antiwar, antinuclear" slogans. Furthermore, they advocate the radical logic that the opposition party and former opposition party members are conservatives and reactionaries controlled by U.S. imperialism. In this respect, they deviate fundamentally from the existing student organizations, which suggested a possible joint struggle with former opposition party members.

The "Chamintu" published a periodical entitled HAEBANG SONON (DECLARATION OF LIBERATION) at the very beginning of the new semester with the purpose of leading public opinion. They have been expanding their territory by getting deeply involved in organizing the student body and even succeeding in having a member of one of the "Chamintu" factions become student body president.



They began to lose their strength, however, when their student body president, whom they supported, was placed on a wanted list, and ever since their "anti-war, antinuclear, and anti-U.S." slogans were rejected by the majority of students. Unlike the "anti-Japan" sentiment, the "anti-U.S." slogan could hardly find the ground in which to settle in the light of the current North-South confrontation situation.

Meanwhile, the "Minmintu" have been trying to take full advantage of the opportunity to restore their power by publicly criticizing the "Chamintu" through their organization newspaper, MINJOK MINJU SONON (DECLARATION OF THE PEOPLE'S DEMOCRACY) and through a large-character poster, which says: "The Chamintu are opportunists, who obscure student movements with colorful 'antiwar, anti-nuclear' slogans."

Since then the two organs HAEBANG SONON and MINJOK MINJU SONON, which may be called the spokesmen for the "Chamintu" and the "Minmintu," respectively, are full of mutual criticism. The "Chamintu," in turn, criticize the "Minmintu" as reformists who are ignorant of reality. The two organizations staged several on-campus demonstrations condemning each other. They are also mobilizing all the necessary tricks and strategies in order to seize power by distributing propaganda leaflets justifying their own party line to their colleagues in the same departments or circles.

The university members are perplexed by all kinds of bad rumors fabricated by these two organizations on the campuses. Both the school authorities and the students were startled by a false rumor that "SNU was ordered to close the school temporarily." Overly exaggerated and groundless rumors are being spread every day on the campus.

One university humanities professor said: "I can't understand the behavior of student movements which deceive the university people and which are becoming self-deceptive." He asked: "Aren't they mistaking their means for their end?"

Secret conflicts among student activists are not new, but this kind of vehement struggle between the two major factions is a conspicuous phenomenon that has shown up on most campuses since the eighties.

According to an analysis by the authorities, the confrontation between the hardliners and the moderates among student activists display aspects of a blatant struggle for hegemony much more than they ever did in the past. Radical leftist theories and slogans are making the situation even worse.

An expert in campus problems said: "Unlike the past, recent campus activist organizations have constantly been taking hardline policies and are reinforcing the armament of their ideology through an internal power struggle to utilize it as a driving force to maximize the effect of various demonstrations including street demonstrations.

"Such ideological struggle may be one of the silent long-term strategies of the hardline student activists to induce more vehement student movements,"

diagnosed this authority. He predicted: "Even though they might achieve their goals of producing a large number of hard-core activists to a certain extent through a serious internal confrontation, their movement, which is based on radicalism and violence, will eventually call for isolation." He also indicated that "a good example of that is the fact that numerous handouts being passed around on the campuses fail to attract the attention of a majority of the students."

#### Stresses in Student Movement

Seoul KYONGHYANG SINMUN in Korean 29 Apr 86 p 3

[Text] The scene of a student demonstration on the Kwanak campus of Seoul National University (SNU) on the morning of 28 April.

Outcries like the following could be heard everywhere on the campus: "Let's suffocate our enemy. Let's get rid of the U.S. imperialists with our burning hatred. Let's object to the Yankees' mercenary training (college students' military training in the frontline base), which is part of the U.S. effort to turn the Korean peninsula into a military base."

Their slogans were frightening and sent shivers down one's back, just as though one had entered the frontline in the DMZ, where the North Korean propaganda broadcasts are echoing through the loudspeakers.

The following is the first sentence in the leaflet printed under the name of the SNU Democratic Fellow Students on 4 March: "Let's stab the heart of our deep-seated enemy, the U.S. imperialists, with the knife of liberation."

This leaflet depicted our current situation as follows: "We have suffered disasters and calamities and have fallen down completely as a U.S. imperialists' colony through their subordination policy of 40 years."

It also commented on the Team Spirit 86 exercise, saying: "An invading, offensive military exercise that drives the Korean peninsula into the pot of nuclear warfare" and "an armed demonstration against our struggle for autonomy."

From the beginning of the new semester in 1986, such shuddering remarks like the kind we would read in Kim Il-song's analects have been spreading rapidly on university campuses after they were originated by ultraleftist-inclined radical student groups.

Around noon on 25 April, approximately 300 students were staging a demonstration against military training on the frontline base.

"Let's rescue our country, which has been ruined by pro-Americanism, with anti-Americanism."

Amidst floods of unfamiliar placards and slogans, a "warning to U.S. President Reagan" was introduced, and a U.S. imperialist effigy dressed in the students' military training uniform was burnt.



The leftist students led by the Samintu, who shocked the nation last year by advocating a radical theory of violent socialist revolution for achieving democracy, are this year turning toward an "anti-U.S." sentiment, which had remained as the only "sacred area" in the history of student movements.

Such anti-U.S. sentiments are spreading not only within SNU, but even in other major universities such as Songgyungwan University and Yonsei University with a growing vehemence in their expressions.

The current situation is such that the following kinds of slogans are prevalent everywhere: "Let's get rid of our people's enemy, the U.S. imperialists, who flourish in broad daylight," (from MINJOK MINJU SONON of Yonsei University), "War Maniac, U.S.A." and "Team Spirit, A Military Gangsters' Training" (from Vol 2, HAEBANG JONSON (LIBERATION FRONTLINE)) "Yankees, White Monkeys" (from a leaflet dated 28 April, SNU), and "U.S.A., Libertine of World Peace" (MINJOK MINJU SONON). The Chinese characters for United States or "Miguk" were those used by the Japanese during World War II (written as "rice country" rather than as "beautiful country," which is the standard form used by Koreans).

They declared that they would lead the antiwar, antinuclear struggle, which was popular at one time in the Western countries.

The students' harsh slogans find their roots in a simple logic that the only way to change the current status of the masses is to overthrow the "U.S. imperialists," who support the present regime.

Experts on the university problem analyze the reason for the mushrooming of anti-U.S. and pro-communist slogans as follows: "The radical students see the current world structure as neoimperialist and because they take the viewpoint of only the zero-sum theory, they consider the superpowers as offenders."

A certain university professor diagnoses the current situation as follows: "Such a loss of a value system and negative radicalism reflect the signs of the downfall of student movements. Their value is limited, since a theory which is not based on a precise understanding of reality is merely conceptual and empty."

The problem is serious in that we cannot merely dismiss the situation as trivial like measles, considering the fact that we are under an immediate threat of war. The radical arguments might damage our national security and provide North Korea with the possibility of misjudgment.

The anti-U.S. slogans were never heard in student demonstrations before the eighties. We can see a tremendous difference between now and the time when the students turned their heads away without any hesitation from a rather moderate anti-U.S. slogan, which said, "How long can the U.S. remain our ally?" and which was displayed on a large-character poster at SNU in April 1980, the climax of the student movement.

The anti-U.S. sentiments began to develop since then among a few student activists. They were motivated by the May crisis in 1980 and emerged for the

first time in an arson incident at the U.S.I.S. in Pusan in March 1982. Since then anti-U.S. sentiments gradually spread in the form of the burning of the U.S. flag by the students of Kangnung College and the occupation of the U.S.I.S. in Seoul last May and the occupation and sit-in in the U.S. Chamber of Commerce building last October surfaced.

It is nonetheless true that until last year, anti-U.S. sentiment was limited to a stage of resisting certain negative features such as the pressure to import more U.S. goods.

A graduate student and former student activist commented as follows: "The drastic change in demonstration patterns this year toward an anti-U.S. sentiment may have resulted from the struggle for internal hegemony among radical students. During the course of their struggle, they might have ended up with an anti-U.S. sentiment, since it is the most negative and nonnegotiable."

Another student said: "Although it is true that current student movements are leftist-inclined, anti-U.S. sentiment is limited to a minority. Even their choice of expressions indicates that their popular anti-U.S. slogans are merely emotional and popularity-seeking devices."

The authorities agree, however, that the students' irrational attitude of regarding the United States as our archenemy is dangerous and should not be neglected considering the problem of national security in the Korean peninsula.

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CSO: 4107/155

S.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

212 DETAINEES RELEASED SINCE 29 MAY

SK200056 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 20 Jun 86 p 1

[Text] Minister of Justice Kim Song-ki said yesterday a total of 212 "detainees" have been freed since the May 29 meeting of the leaders of rival political parties.

Kim said, "By status, the figure breaks down to 149 students, 19 workers and 44 others."

The minister was responding to lawmakers' questions regarding the handling of the alleged political detainees at the National Assembly Legislative-Judiciary Committee.

The committee was one of the 10 panels that were convened on the third day of the ongoing six-day committee session.

Minister Kim said 134 of the 212 detainees were released in a suspension of indictment, while two had their arrests retracted. Sixty-nine of the total were set free by the courts, and seven served out their terms, he said.

Elaborating on the 69, Kim said 63 were freed on probation, two fined, one paroled and three found innocent.

The minister said, "As of today (Thursday), 978 people are detained. The number includes 595 students, 136 workers and 247 others."

He disclosed 630 of them are awaiting trial, 150 under interrogation and 198 serving their prison terms.

Committee members of the opposition New Korea Democratic and Korea National parties demanded an early release of all the detainees to foster the existing mood for grand compromise between rival parties.

Lawmakers of the ruling Democratic Justice Party, however, urged the government to work out fundamental measures to cope resolutely with growing leftist-oriented radicalism among student activists.

In another testimony, Minister of National Defense Yi Ki-paek said it is difficult to abrogate the current weeklong compulsory in-camp military training for college students.

Yi explained the military is in charge of the drill because colleges and universities do not have sufficient facilities for the military training.

In response to lawmakers' questions at the National Defense Committee, he said the retention of the current system is inevitable because it is designed to provide students with a knowledge of the nation's security situation.

The minister also said it is technically difficult to conduct the training during summer vacation because the drill cannot be concentrated in a certain period of time.

Opposition members of the committee demanded the in-camp military training system be scrapped to eliminate sources of friction among students.

They insisted the training be conducted during summer holidays, if the system should be retained.

Meanwhile, Minister of Sports Pak Se-chik said the government plans to establish a sports complex that will take care of the facilities in the Olympics Park.

The proposed complex will serve double purposes of maintaining the facilities for the 1988 Seoul Olympic Games and of enhancing the physical fitness of the Korean people, Pak said.

The minister was testifying before the Education-Information Committee, which dealt intensively with preparations for the 1986 Asian Games and the 1988 Seoul Olympiad.

Pak said the government has concluded a contract with an American advertising agency for \$1.2 million for efficient publicity on the 1988 Seoul world sports festival.

In the meantime, Minister of Construction Yi Kyu-hyo said the proposed construction of a highway linking Pangyo near Suwon to Toegyewon in north-eastern Seoul has nothing to do with the Ilhae Foundation.

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CSO: 4100/190

CPD WHITE PAPER ON 'TORTURE' OF POLICE DETAINEES

SM100114 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 10 Jul 86 p 4

[From the "Press Pocket" column]

[Text] The Council for the Promotion of Democracy [CPD] yesterday decided to publish a white paper on torture for domestic and overseas distribution and bring charges against those who committed "atrocious acts" on police detainees.

The decision was made at a meeting of the Steering Committee of the council, which is co-chaired by Kim Tae-chung and Kim Yong-sam, at CPD headquarters in Mugyo-dong.

Kim Tae-chung said that the alleged "sexual torture" of a female suspect by a Puchon policeman is "unforgivable." He maintained, "The sexual harassment in this case was not a simple act of sexual perversion. It was torture of the worst kind."

He then suggested publishing the white paper on torture to make public the cases of the inhumane activities and filing suits against torturers.

Kim also stressed that the unity between Kim Yong-sam and himself is as firm as before and they will struggle together until democracy is achieved in this nation.

"We will struggle non-violently against dictatorship, but we will abide by anti-communism. We will criticize the United States and Japan, but we will reject anti-Americanism and anti-Japanism," Kim noted.

He went on, "It will be very good if constitutional revision is made through agreement by rival parties at the special House committee. If not, however, I am convinced that we will win a victory next year if we struggle peacefully by mobilizing the whole people's power."

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CSO: 4100/197

S.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

STUDENTS 'ROUNDED UP' FOR 'CHAMINTU,' 'MINMINTU' ACTIVITIES

SK010120 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 1 Jul 86 p 8

[Text] Police have rounded up seven university students suspected of controlling the two radical activist groups, "Chamintu" and "Minmintu," behind the scenes, a police spokesman said yesterday.

Thirty-nine other activists are being sought on similar charges, he said.

The two illegal student groups have an upper-echelon organ of their own, the spokesman said. The organ, a sort of command post, has been responsible for indoctrinating the student radicals and supplying slogans and the direction of the struggle as well as issuing fliers.

Those detained include Yi Chong-chu, a senior at Seoul National University (SNU), Choe Son-chu, also an SNU senior, and Yi Tae-su, an English-literature major at Korea University.

According to police, Chamintu's upper-echelon organ, known as "the central committee," is headed by an SNU radical with the alias "Minki." Minki is the short form of a phrase meaning the "bearer of the movement for the liberation of the masses."

The central committee of Minmintu is led by Chong Hyon-tae, also of the state-run university. Both Minki and Chong are at large.

Once the two radicals are caught, police said that they could gain access to more information about the true picture of the central committees of the two activist groups.

Chamintu's central committee, which was formed last April 11, has four umbrella departments--fighting, organization, liaison and public relations.

The fighting department is said to have placed the SNU student council under its tight control for campus unrest. The public relations department has issued the mouthpiece, "Haebang Sonon" or the Liberation Declaration. To date, it has published the seventh issue and scattered its copies to student activists secretly, police said.



Minmintu's central committee was formed last March 27, police said. It has seven key members, each responsible for specific functions.

The committee has allegedly controlled Hwang Hyok-chu, who has been wanted by police as the Minmintu chairman.

The Chamintu and Minmintu chapters set up at Yonsei, Korea, and Songgyungwan universities have upper-echelon organs of their own, police alleged.

Police earlier said that most of the breaks-in and violent student demonstrations during the first semester this year had been organized by Chamintu and Minmintu.

The immediate goal of Chamintu is to drive "external forces," including U.S. Armed Forces, out of the country, according to police analysts. Chamintu, they said, regards Korean society as one being colonized.

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CSO: 4100/190

S.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

POLICE ORDERED TO ARREST 160 RALLY MASTERMINDS

SK020027 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 2 Jul 86 p 1

[Text] The Seoul Metropolitan Police instructed police stations in the capital yesterday to arrest by July 15 a total of 160 people wanted for their alleged key roles in demonstrations.

The people subject to the massive manhunt include student leaders, members of dissident groups and dismissed workers who had allegedly master-minded various demonstrations, including the May 3 riot in Incheon, according to the police.

Among them are 12 members of anti-government organizations, like Pak Key-tong, a director of the United Minjung (Populace) Movement for Democracy and Unification (Mintongnyon), and Yi Ho-ung, chairman of the Incheon Federation of the Social Movement Associations. Also on the list are 38 students activists that are said to have pulled the strings of the hardline anti-American and anti-government groups, "Chamintu" and "Minmintu."

The special directive came as a preventive measure against possible formation of expansion of underground organizations during the summer vacation to plot more radical demonstrations next semester, a senior police officer said.

"It is also feared that they may do harm to the successful holding of the Asian Games, slated for Sept. 20 through Oct. 5 in Seoul," he added.

The metropolitan police [words indistinct] how to round up the wanted people late on Monday at a meeting of some 70 ranking officers from 23 police stations in Seoul. They are in charge of anti-communist and intelligence activities.

They were told to set up a more cooperative system to ensure smooth exchange of information to help locate the people being sought by the police.

"It is highly probable that the student activists with support from the dissident figures, will reorganize radical underground groups to step up their anti-American and anti-government strikes, riding on a boisterous mood in connection with the revision of the Constitution.

"They may hinder the Asiad methodically in an attempt to defame the government," he went on, vowing to keep watertight security for the participants in the quadrennial regional sports meet.

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CSO: 4100/190

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

DAILY CRITICIZES POLICE SEARCHES OF HIGH SCHOOLS

SK040031 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 4 Jul 86 p 4

[Editorial: "Search of High Schools"]

[Text] Complaints are being raised not only in educational circles but in society at large over the excessive police action of searching high schools connected with the possible dissemination of "subversive leaflets" by collegian activists.

The Seoul metropolitan police searched 230 schools, including some middle schools, in the capital city early Wednesday morning in a blitz hunt for subversive material or letters sent by activist collegians. Such an unprecedentedly sweeping police action, however, reportedly ended in an abortive one, failing to uncover any printed material or letters promoting ideological indoctrination on the secondary school campuses.

School authorities as well as parents of students thus came to express their grievances over the police search, which was conducted with neither prior notice nor warrants duly issued by the courts. Accordingly, the metropolitan police were accused by the school authorities involved of hampering the educational atmosphere.

Police personnel were reported to have combed the playgrounds, toilets and walls on high school campuses, even though they did not enter classrooms. They also frisked youths passing by or around the schools, who were suspected of being activist collegians involved in the spread of "ideology letters."

The police claim was that the surprise search of high schools was based on information that student activists may have distributed subversive material at secondary schools on a massive scale.

True, a tactical change was seen in student activism to the effect that collegians were to disseminate anti-government leaflets among high school students, in connection with the ongoing political turmoil in the nation.

For all that, however, the police seem to have gone too far, along with the latest action, undermining the authority of teachers, who have the primary responsibility for the guidance of their students, particularly at the secondary school level.

Unless there is seen an exceptional situation, an emergency, on campuses, police are called upon to refrain from taking excessive action, as reflected in the recent instance.

On the other hand, high school teachers should be realistically prepared for the possibility that their innocent students may be "contaminated" by subversive collegian activism.

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CSO: 4100/197

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

SALE OF 'PROBLEMATIC' BOOKS BANNED

SK100050 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 10 Jul 86 p 8

[Text] The Seoul police went out yesterday to ban the sale of 20 "problematic" books and confiscated 700 tape cassettes containing anti-government songs.

The police action was taken after the Culture and Information Ministry informed the Seoul Metropolitan Police Bureau of a list of the 20 books, which it views as being problematic and for which the ministry advocates removal.

In an instruction to police stations, the Metropolitan Police Bureau said that book stores dealing in such books should send them back to their respective publishing companies lest they should face punitive measures, including confiscation and other legal action. The books have been published since March.

The books claimed to be "problematic" and "subversive" include four translated works of a mainland Chinese author in addition to those criticizing the current regime.

Alleged accounts of behind the scene events stories during the Third Republic, labor issues and cultural and education policies of the current government are learned to constitute major themes of the books.

In cooperation with the Seoul city administration, the police searched major book stores near university campuses yesterday, confiscating some 700 tapes which contain "resistance songs."

These illegally-produced cassette tapes feature "demonstration" songs and songs about the Kwangju incident. One of them, titled "Field Conquered Again," cynically criticizes the cultural exchanges of Korea and Japan.

The cassette tapes were produced by dissident groups such as the Mass Culture Movement Council and the Folk Song Research Club without authorization of the concerned offices.

The search operation was done without the backing of court warrants, based on the law which stipulates that the illegal cassette tapes are subject to confiscation without issuance of warrants.

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S.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

BRIEFS

**DISSIDENTS STATEMENT ON CONSTITUTION AMENDMENT**--A group of 19 prominent personalities, including religious leader Ham Sok-hon, issued a four-point statement Tuesday on constitutional amendment and other controversial issues. They demanded an "immediate" release of all the "democratic people" detained and insisted that the Constitution should be revised in a way to directly elect the President by the people. They called on the United States to play "an active role for the promotion of democracy in Korea" and demanded the release of Mun Ik-hwan, chairman of the activist group called "Mintongnyon." The 19 also included Catholic Bishop Chi Hak-sun, Rev. Pak Kyong-kyu, poet Ko Un and Prof. Yi Mun-yong. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 26 Jun 86 p 8 SK] /6662

**FORMER SAMMINTU LEADER SENTENCED**--The Supreme Court Tuesday upheld a five-year prison term handed down by a lower court against Ham Un-kyong, 22, former Seoul National University senior, on conviction of violating the National Security Law. Ham, former chairman of the university's radical student group called "Sammintu," was one of the 73 college students who seized the USIS building in Seoul in May last year. The top court also upheld the three-and-a-half-year term for Yi Chong-hun, 21, a Korea University senior, who was also charged with playing the leading role in the three-day seizure of the building. A total of 20 people stood on trial, but the 18 others have not appealed their terms to the Supreme Court. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 26 Jun 86 p 8 SK] /6662

**NEW PARTY**--[From the "Press Pocket" column] The New Conservative Club, composed of 12 lawmakers who defected from the main opposition New Korea Democratic Party, plans to inaugurate the "People's Democratic Party" in the middle of next month. To this end, the NCC founded two party branches in Tongnae, Pusan, and Chung-tong Yongdo constituency in Pusan yesterday. A party founding requires more than 24 branches for its establishment according to the Political Party Law. Accelerating the work to found the party, the club chairman Yu Han-yol said, "We have confirmed that there are many political aspirants who disagree with the leadership political behavior of the two Kims (Kim Yong-sam and Kim Tae-chung)." [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 29 Jun 86 p 4 SK] /6662

4 August 1986

**STUDENT RALLIERS RELEASED**--The government yesterday released on probation five collegians convicted of staging illegal demonstrations, Ministry of Justice officials said. This was the first time the ministry has freed student activists serving prison terms for violating laws governing public security since 1984. Ministry officials said the five were among some 400 exemplary prisoners being freed at the end of each month for their good behavior while in prison. The five were eligible for a parole since they have served more than two-thirds of their prison terms, the officials said. They emphasized that parole for the five was granted to foster national reconciliation in line with growing mood of political compromise among political parties. The government plans to expand the monthly parole for more people serving jail terms for violating public security-related laws. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 1 Jul 86 p 8 SK] /6662

**TRIAL FOR POET, OTHER DISSIDENTS**--A trial for poet Ko Un and four other former dissident leaders will be held at a Seoul courtroom tomorrow, almost seven years after the defendants were indicted on a charge of violating the now-defunct presidential emergency decree. The trial comes nearly four years and eight months after the emergency measure was made null and void in November 1981. In addition to Ko, the defendants in the long-awaited trial include Mun Tong-hwan, 65, and In Myong-in, both Protestant ministers and Prof. Yi Mun-yong of Korea University. The five are accused of inciting a group of 237 striking workers from the YH Industrial Co. at the headquarters of the then opposition New Democratic Party on Aug. 17, 1979. Their alleged acts constitute a crime under a presidential emergency decree which banned workers from resorting to collective bargaining and group action. The five were arrested and indicted on Sept. 12 the same year. But all of them were released on bail three months later. A three-member panel, led by Judge Pak Yong-mu, will preside over the proceedings scheduled to begin at 11 a.m. tomorrow. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 2 Jul 86 p 8 SK] /6662

**SONORYON MEMBERS INDICTED**--Seoul prosecution yesterday indicted 12 members of an underground labor movement group called Sonoryon, charging seven of them with violating the National Security Law. The remaining five are accused of committing violence and rioting for suspected involvement in the riotous demonstrations in Incheon on May 3, prosecutors said. Most of those indicted are university graduates or others expelled from universities in Seoul. They included Kim Mun-su, 34, and Miss Pak Chong-ae, 20, both expellees from Seoul National University and Miss Yun Hyon-suk, 28, a graduate of the state-run university. Prosecutors, in announcing the indictment against the 12 people, said the seven of them played a leading role in organizing the labor movement group with a purported aim of "liberating" the masses, including laborers. The seven thus served the interests of the North Korean regime in violation of the National Security Law, they said. They also noted that Miss Pak and five others printed two underground papers in which they lauded the communist regime in the North. The indictment charges that five other suspects involved in the case allegedly violated the laws governing illegal assemblies and demonstrations and rioting. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 3 Jul 86 p 8 SK] /6662

**SNU PROFESSORS APPEAL**--Professors at the colleges of social and natural sciences urged the Seoul National University authorities yesterday to scarp the decision not to extend research grants to those who have signed a "political statement." Their appeal followed the move by some 100 faculty members of the humanities college on Wednesday. A senior professor said that the petition would be handed to the president of the university in two or three days with the signatures. In the letter, they maintained that professors should not be excluded from a list of beneficiaries from the government research subsidies for non-academic reasons. "The distribution of the funds should be based only on the scholastic merit of professors," they stressed, calling for the immediate withdrawal of the "unreasonable" decision. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 4 Jul 86 p 8 SK] /6662

**MINISTER WARNS AGAINST ACTIVISTS**--Seoul, July 4 (YONHAP)--The emergence of radical leftist student activists this year has driven campus unrest in South Korea to extremes, Education Minister Son Che-sok said Friday. Son said those students are trying to follow a socialist revolutionary line by openly chanting anti-American and leftist slogans and indicating popular uprising against the government and armed struggle through the organizing of the masses and establishing of "liberation districts (districts to serve as bridgeheads for further leftist revolution)" in the Soviet way. In a speech delivered to the meeting of deans in charge of school affairs from universities and colleges throughout the country, Son also said the radical students shocked the nation recently by sending letters containing radical leftist ideology to high school students and farmers. "Although the number of those students is small yet, their slogans and violent behavior are those which negate the legitimacy of the nation and hamper the national security. They cannot coexist with the values sought by us so far, nor be accepted," he said. He asked the schools officials to take the campus unrest seriously and make the utmost effort to end the disturbance and the leftist sentiment. [Text] Seoul YONHAP in English 0707 GMT 4 Jul 86 SK] /6662

**TEACHERS' GROUP PROTESTS**--The secretariat of the Korean Federation of Teachers' Association is balking at the alleged attempt of the Education Ministry to unseat its deputy secretary-general. In a statement signed by 36 officials of the secretariat of the teachers' organization, they argued that they would not knuckle under to any outside pressure. It was learned that Son Se-won, deputy secretary of the body with a membership of about 200,000 teachers across the nation, is being pressured to leave his post. Informed sources said the ministry's position is a kind of punitive action as the body made public its plan to shore up autonomy in education early this year without prior consultation with the ministry. The signatory officials said all the projects which the federation is now undertaking for the enhancement of the autonomy should not be discontinued nor hindered under any circumstances. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 4 Jul 86 p 8 SK] /6662

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S. KOREA/MILITARY AFFAIRS

NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT, RESERVE FORCES DISCUSSED

Seoul ANJON POJANG in Korean Apr 86 pp 39-43

[Article by Yi Pong-u, advisor to the Association of Reservists: "The Reserve Forces' Role in National Security and Development"]

[Text] 1. Historic Era of Our Beginning As a Developed Country

It goes without saying that the thing we are constantly hoping for is the construction of an independent democratic welfare state, bringing self-respect to the people, peace, and prosperity. Also, it is undeniable that on behalf of this kind of national construction, up to the present time all of us have combined our efforts in the areas assigned to each of us. Thinking upon it again, from the time of our loss of national sovereignty in 1910 to the unfolding of the Olympics in the latter half of the 1980's, we again come to feel that we have lived in an era of very many changes.

In 1919, through the 1 March Independence Movement which astounded the entire world, the Korean people's independence was shown at home and abroad, but the leaders of the Independence Movement, even in the anti-Japanese struggle which should have been united, did not achieve unified action. Flaws due to ideology became exposed, and the result was that this helped the Japanese policy of division.

Along with liberation, which was the product of the international environment called the Cold War, not only was the environment of the race-dividing 38th parallel produced, but with the appearance of North Korea on the scene the internecine strife of the Korean War became inevitable. In particular, the Korean War, due to Soviet instigation under the fair name of the ideology called communism, formerly not seen in the history of our race, became the greatest tragedy to our race.

However, I believe that all of these tragedies were ordeals that had to be experienced in the process of the maturation of the race, and in the service of education on behalf of the advancement of tomorrow's history of the race they will truly be valuable tragedies.



We lived under the rule of the Japanese Empire for 35 years from 1910 to 1945, and for another 35 years, from 1945 to 1980, we lived in an era full of mistakes and blood and sweat in erecting the pivotal point of the nation.

Here, the mistake is indicated by the splits within the leadership even while carrying out the resistance movement against the Japanese Empire, the blood is designated as the Korean War, and the era of sweat symbolizes the era of economic progress in the 1960's and 1970's.

Now, in the 1980's, which will taste the fruit of the sweat, the era of pioneering the nation's fate is upon us, namely, no one can deny that we are living in the era of our becoming a developed country.

However, it is clearly a fact that not only have we been liberated from the threat of war and, at the same time, from absolute poverty, but without becoming liberated from political pressure and the misuse of power we cannot say that we have become a developed country.

## II. Pressing Themes That Must Be Overcome

Now, as we look forward to the decade of the 2000's, which begins the new century, more than anything the pressing needs which must be resolved are the examination of domestic and international conditions and changes in the environment related to our national advancement, evaluating our potential for advancement, prescribing the themes that we must overcome, and mobilizing the wisdom to overcome them.

From that point it can be judged that through the enterprises erected by the government, which established economic advancement as a high-level priority, in the vast majority of the citizenry a new hope and self-confidence was planted, and this constituted our potential for advancement. At the same time, we cannot ignore the unfavorable side effects and aftermaths that arose because we have chosen an economic strategy based on growth.

However, we cannot but sincerely recognize that the flawed economic development of the Third Republic brought the fruits of liberation out of absolute poverty.

On the one hand, the long-term concentration of power, by laying on the people great political discouragement and disappointment, produced the 26 October incident, and following this, political, economic, and social unrest was caused. But it cannot but be highly evaluated that fortunately the Fifth Republic, as it set sail, recovered the opportunity for stability and growth and reached a new turning point in national advancement.

When considering our experience and potential power, we come to think that the approximately 20 years from the middle of the 1980's to the beginning of the 21st century, will be a very important time when looking

at our national development process. Namely, this period will advance the increase in national development to the maximum through achievement of a new leap forward in all spheres: political, economic, social, etc. We see that this is a time in which we must achieve the historic turning point of realizing a developed society.

In this period we must use the power which brought us from an under-developed country to a moderately developed country with a high rate of growth over the past 20 or so years, and one more time we must together exert our best efforts to become a "developed country."

#### A. Features of a Developed Country

A developed country means a nation in which, as a free and stable nation, democracy and capitalism at home become fixed and adapted and harmony is attained and develops, a broad middle class is formed, the large majority of the people are protected from social dangers such as disease and unemployment, and social stability is attained. Also, internationally, it means that military and economic superiority over North Korea will be achieved; in the diplomatic security area too, safety is assured, and in international society our status improves and we advance as a respected nation.

Also, with a foundation of economic vitality and efficiency, stable economic growth continues, income and consumption approach the level of a developed country, and the housing and living environment improves pleasantly, as we enjoy material wealth and we participate in cultural activities. In addition to this, we must become a wealthy and vigorous nation in which the energy for national advancement is continuously cultivated and invigorated.

In addition, as a just and balanced-growth nation, proper social compensation is given to each citizen according to his ability and effort, and the people's living standard becomes equalized with increases in income to those at lower income levels. Along with balanced regional development by the advancement of backward regions, we must become a nation which achieves balanced development in various spheres: politics, economics, society, culture, food and clothing, etc.

In order to create this kind of developed Fatherland, the social system's advancement and the basic order's establishment and, of course, social encouragement of the development of ability and the establishment of a system of values are necessary. As we continue to expand the economic foundation for national advancement, while planning to promote the people's welfare and regional development at the same time, we must promote international cooperation and enlarge the foundation for international cooperation and achieve national assurance of safety and unity of the people.



## B. Next 2-3 Years: Pioneering the Turning Point of the Nation's Future

By our continuous economic advancement and national advancement, our already-established political and economic superiority over North Korea in the future will become stronger. When we enter the 1990's we expect to grow to the extent that we will be able to overwhelm North Korea even militarily.

Because North Korea is a collective which may choose an adventurist line of military provocation by using the domestic turmoil arising from the reorganization of its leadership system in the latter half of the 1980's and its military superiority to attempt to obstruct our holding the 1988 Olympics, the most important theme given to us now is for the next 2-3 years to overcome the security crisis wisely.

The expectation is that North Korea's continuous increase of military power will become a burden and in about 1990 will arrive at a limit. We can be certain that even in the area of military strength it will have its superiority snatched away by us when we look at the scale of our GNP and per-capita income level, export and scientific technology level, and also the superiority of our social structure.

As the North Korean collective cannot be expected to be ignorant of this situation, the possibility cannot be excluded that North Korea will choose the adventurist line of sending south armed spies, blowing up facilities, etc. to block the holding of the 1986 Asian Games and the 1988 Seoul Olympics, and especially, when considering the reality of Seoul being close to the truce line and the concentration of national capabilities in Seoul, the possibility of North Korea committing a provocation such as a lightning strike cannot be excluded.

However, when looking at the well-timed pretense of North Korea formally proposing or agreeing to the South-North Red Cross talks and the South-North economic talks with the goal of avoiding isolation from international society and of saving face, it must be borne in mind that North Korea has available the two-faced strategy of stopping or rejecting these.

Because in these circumstances, North Korea, compared to us, is greatly lagging in economic power, and its burdens from maintaining and increasing its military strength continue to be excessive, its replacement of obsolete equipment and introduction of modern equipment in order to be able to rise to our increase in war potential will reach a limit, and by the second half of the 1980's it will shortly lose even the superiority of military power which it has maintained.

In particular, because by the first half of the 1990's South Korea's economic strength and military strength will overwhelm North Korea's, and because the four powers' position is that they want peace on the Korean Peninsula, it is expected that all of the domestic and international

conditions for an amicable atmosphere on the Korean Peninsula will be fostered. It is judged that the turning point of the people's existence and prosperity depends on how we wisely overcome the crucial period of the next 2-3 years.

### C. Expected Line of Action of North Korea During the Next 2-3 Years

If now we do not analyze the line of action that North Korea will adopt during this period and make appropriate preparations, we may lose the turning point of national prosperity which is coming at long last.

Accordingly, if we bring up for discussion the several military lines of action that North Korea will adopt, there are three concrete provocation-fostering measures that anyone can easily imagine:

First, directly provoking all-out war.

Second, inducing an advantageous settlement after occupying a region by surprise attack at a location they choose.

Third, after infiltrating 100,000 guerrillas, obstructing various international events and weakening South Korea's national power through rear-area disturbances.

However, looking at the level of war potential of both sides, it can be judged that in an all-out war North Korea's losses would be greater than its gains, and because of the development of certain aspects of international war its anticipated goals may not be achievable, and the conventional judgment is that this will not be attempted.

Also, it is possible for North Korea to induce a settlement with favorable conditions after occupying a region by surprise attack, but considering that there is the problem that by this measure it will be judged to be an invader and the possibility of expansion of the war internationally, etc., it now cannot be judged that this is a reasonable method.

Then, of the lines of action that they can adopt, the measure with the greatest possibility of being selected is: activity by infiltration into our rear areas of the 100,000 guerrilla cadres that they have trained, disrupting the rear areas and destroying various national command facilities or murdering important people and threatening our lines of communication, by disguising these people as part of an uprising spontaneously growing within South Korea with domestic antigovernment protesters and not as North Korean cadres, and by propagandizing domestically and internationally.

After doing this, North Korea, because it would incite within South Korea the so-called revolutionary power which would request aid from North Korea, would set up for itself the moral obligation of being unable to refrain

from providing popular aid. It would apply pressure to the whole battle line by boosting various kinds of aid to reinforce the guerrilla cadres and help their activities so as to promote South Korea's chaos and domestic disorder and of course make impossible the holding of the international events of 1986 and 1988 and possibly attempt a second Vietnam.

Especially, looking at the timing of this, it can be judged that the timing for this kind of attempt would be before the opening of the 1986 Asian Games, in the summer of 1986.

### III. Role of the Reserves

It follows that we cannot but say that the insistence upon countermeasures in preparation for the possibility of this kind of North Korea's provocation is more urgent than anything else.

However, survival is the greatest problem during a guerrilla war, and because, like the so-called "water and fish" relationship, without the cooperation of the people it self-destructs, it is easier to foster an environment in which infiltrating enemy guerrillas cannot survive than impractically to block the intentions of an infiltrating enemy.

When considering that the violent purpose shown by some of the leftist students these days can become a hotbed for enemy guerrillas to infiltrate and conceal themselves, the stability of the campuses, in the dimension of security, cannot but be investigated and controlled. We see that the order-opposing intention shown by the other power, which is trying to topple the established order, must also in this kind of situation exercise self-restraint.

When considering this point, I will say that now this country's masters are the 4.5 million reservists who have sacrificed on the frontline of national defense on active duty in the most difficult period of this country and in time of emergency will be involved as the chief military force. They, as the last bastion of national defense, must once more put things in order with a firm attitude.

If we say that the 600,000-strong regular forces have the role of giving an early warning of perceived indications of an enemy attack and the role of absorbing and buffering the force of the enemy's initial attack, and are the military force responsible for creating the conditions for a counterattack, truly the reservists, with the conditions of a counterattack as a foundation, cannot but be the chief military force for restoring the nation's boundaries. Because of this, the 4.5 million reservists are this country's masters and the last rampart of national defense.

Also, even if North Korea injects 100,000 guerrillas and attempts to destroy South Korea's order and reduce society to chaos, the 4.5 million reservists, even figuring only 5 persons in a family, for a total of 20 million, which is half of our country's population, if the 4.5 million

reservists arm themselves, the 100,000 guerrillas will not have a place to put their feet.

Not only that, but when considering the surprising difference in adaptability to emergencies between the students who were not able to hold a rifle before the Korean War and today's students who receive basic military training, because the number of high school and college students is 3.1 million or so, if the 4.5 million reservists organize and train these students, they can become a surprising fighting power. Middle school students including sixth graders total 1.7 million, and if they are correctly taught the essentials of reporting and identifying guerrillas, truly there will not be a place for guerrillas to set foot anywhere within the Republic of Korea.

The role of the reservists is not patriotism in a big way. It is the daily concrete and substantive taking charge of increasing our military power by always correctly making others aware of our security situation (our families at home, our coworkers at work, or when meeting junior alumni or young students) and informing others of the essential points of how to spot spies and guerrillas. This is the path of patriotism and the path of national salvation.

Now, with our popular events of the 1986 Asian Games and the 1988 Olympics ahead of us, as we keep correctly the various kinds of social order which are emphasized, including street order, spectator order, bus-boarding order, etc., and also as we try to show a clean and orderly Korea to the people of the world, if the 4.5 million reservists unite their will, there is nothing that they cannot do.

Also, when we see from the experience of nearby Japan's Tokyo Olympics that if we successfully carry out the international events, the fact is that this will advance the date of a second jump to become an advanced country. Thus, there is no reason for us not to concentrate our efforts on making a second leap.

In conclusion, the 4.5 million Homeland Reservists must take the lead in order for all of us Koreans, who are living in an era of pioneering the national fate, to discard the childish spirit of seeking trivial individual or group gain, and harmoniously unite and participate together in advanced-country construction.

Just as the present is the result of the past, now we are creating the future. If that is so, the future of advanced Korea will not be made from near-sighted, improper ways of thinking but will be made from progressive, positive ways of thinking.

Let all of us, as leading characters in the creation of an advanced Korea, become proud Koreans.

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S. KOREA/ECONOMY

NEW INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT LAW BECOMES FINAL IN JULY

Seoul MAEIL KYONGJE SINMUN in Korean 19 Jun 86 p03

[Summarized translation from the Press Translation]

[Text]

"We are seized with fear indeed, wondering in what direction the enforcement of the Industrial Development Law will be promoted in July," President of the Federation of Korean Industries CHONG Chu-yong said. His remarks represent misgivings held among those in the business circles about enforcement of the law. CHONG made the remarks at the Civilian Economic Council (also called the Friday meeting) held under the sponsorship of Deputy Prime Minister KIM Man-che at the Economic Planning Board.

Theoretically, the targets of "the industrial rationalization program" are supposed to be designed by the government under applications filed by the business circles concerned. If necessary, however, the targeted businesses may be selected or adjusted by the Minister of Trade and Industry by virtue of his authority.

In particular, large-scale business types, on which a business group's fate depends, are the targets. Moreover, there are some industries in which those business groups may also participate in again, due to changes brought about by the economic conditions and business capabilities.

In October 1980, the government converted various heavy and chemical industries into the monopoly and oligopoly systems. In doing so, the government succeeded in alleviating oversupply and business deficits. However, it also produced a side-effect by weakening the competitiveness of business enterprises concerned.

In order to adequately meet the age of internationalization in the latter half of the 1980's, the government is now



working on readjusting capital investment in industries, with the scheduled enforcement of the Industrial Development Law.

The government continues to specify the three business types -- automobiles, heavy construction equipment, and ship engines -- as the major targets of industrial "rationalization." In doing so, the government can maintain their monopoly system established in 1980, even in the future.

In the case of power generating equipment, excluded from the "rationalization" targets, the past investment readjusting measure is virtually maintained even after the mid-1980's, for the only reason that the Korea Heavy Industrial & Construction Co. alone has the capability of supplying the equipment. The same goes for electronic switching systems because of technological development already achieved in this sector. The principle of free competition will be introduced, only in the heavy electrical equipment field, breaking down the unitary production system permitted to Hyosong Heavy Industry.

It appears likely, therefore, that the four automobile companies -- Hyundai Motor, Daewoo Motor, Kia Industry, and Dongah Motor -- will be allowed to continue to supply automobiles; that Hyundai Engine and Korea Heavy Industrial & Construction to supply high horse-power ship engines, and that Samsung Heavy Industry and Daewoo Heavy Industry to supply construction heavy equipment; and Ssangyong Heavy Industry to monopolize the production of medium-size ship engines.

Under this government plan, it appears difficult for Samsung Group to participate in automobile industry, for Hyundai Group to produce construction heavy equipment, and for Daewoo Group to manufacture ship engines, at least for the time being.

The Ministry of Trade and Industry has early this year promoted the "rationalization" work by classifying the 67 types of businesses into two groups. One group consists of industries in which new investment has to be blocked continuously. The other group is made up with industries requiring some augmentation measures because of their weakened competitiveness.

As a result, the following five business types were chosen as the primary targets for "rationalization" -- automobiles, heavy construction equipment, ship engines, textiles, and dyeing and processing.

In the case of automobiles, it seems that the government ruled out Samsung Group's participation. Instead,

it also has blocked Hyundai from participation in the construction equipment field. In the heavy construction equipment and automobile industry fields where Daewoo has been in business, the government has blocked its rivals. Instead, Daewoo Group seems to have been asked to give up its plan for production of medium- and large-size engines including ship engines.

As for the electronic switching systems, those business groups have no complaint. In the field of power generating equipment, the designation of targets for "rationalization" has been withheld, enabling Samsung Heavy Industry and Hyundai Heavy Industry to get orders for production of the power generating equipment.

At any rate, the government action for adjustment of capital investment in heavy and chemical industries in 1980 is expected to continue even after six years from then, in the name of selecting "rationalization" targets under the Industrial Development Law.

#### Automobile Industry

In the case of automobiles, the government last year lifted the so-called "Feb. 28th measures" after four years of enforcement, shifting to the free competition system effective from 1987. In spite of enforcement of the Industrial Development Law, the government appears likely to continue to restrict new participation, thus limiting automobile companies to the existing four ones. Though this is a time-fixed action, the government action can only deal a heavy blow to enterprises promoting new investment, such as Samsung Group.

For its advance into the automobile industry, the Samsung Group has already secured a building lot in the Ch'angwon area. Samsung has also organized its automobile industry founding team in the business group and has designated automobile industry as its strategic business item in the 1990's. Having had an official contact with Chairman IACOCCA of Chrysler Corp. last year, Samsung's Chairman YI Pyong-ch'ol has been personally urging for preparatory work on starting the automobile business.

In fact, Samsung has secured the production bases for various automobile parts through its subsidiaries, such as Samsung Heavy Industry. So, Samsung Group thought that it was just a matter of time for it to enter the automobile business. The government is going to permit no new licenses for automobile business, judging that the supply capacity of the existing four companies already exceeds the demand.

At the end of 1985, the existing four automobile companies' combined production capacity reached 700,000 vehicles. Their automobile production is projected to increase to 1,400,000 vehicles by 1988. They have expanded their production facilities so much because the three big American automobile firms including General Motors plan to import cars and because Korean firms have secured competitiveness on the export markets. Hyundai Motor's "Pony Excel" cars have already begun enhancing its reputation in the U.S. and other advanced countries. And Daewoo Motor plans to begin shipment of its cars toward the end of this year.

### Construction Heavy Equipment

Interests of these business groups are conflicting in the field of heavy construction equipment. At present, excavators are produced by Samsung Heavy Industry and Daewoo Heavy Industry, but the manufacture of cranes, bulldozers, and rollers is monopolized by Samsung. In this field, Hyundai Heavy Industry has made a challenge.

With purchase orders from IH of the U.S., Hyundai has urged the government to grant a license for manufacture of heavy construction equipment. Hyundai Chairman CHONG Chu-yong says that it does not make sense at all that Hyundai as a heavy industry business group is not allowed to manufacture construction equipment. With the Ulsan factory facilities now left idle due to a slump in shipbuilding and with the U.S. proposal for its export, it is a natural idea for Hyundai to participate in the industry.

As in the case of automobile industry, the U.S. and other advanced countries show the tendency of making use of Korea's production facilities even in this field of heavy construction equipment. The government, however, moves to restrict its participation on the grounds that the existing firms have enough capacities to meet the demand. In 1983, Samsung Heavy Industry won its monopoly right on heavy construction equipment from Korea Heavy Industrial & Construction Co., but it still suffers business deficits in this field.

### Heavy Electrical Equipment

Heavy electrical equipment is the very first one in which the government introduced the competition system, among other business types subject to the adjustment of investment. In this field, business interests of those business conglomerates are entangled deeply.

In 1980, the government designated Hyosung Heavy Industry as the company allowed exclusively to supply heavy

electrical equipment to the domestic market, while consolidating former Ssangyong Heavy Equipment and Kolon General Electrical Equipment into Hyosung. The government did so because of the chronic, excessive supply with the participation in the industry by Hyundai, Lucky-Gold Star, Ssangyong, and Kolon. In 1980, their supply grew more than three times the level registered in the latter half of the 1970's. As such, their operating rates stood at a low of 40 percent.

The government, however, is expected to scrap the previous action on adjustment of investment in this field, from next year, allowing Hyundai Heavy Electrical Equipment, Ichun Electrical Machinery, and Gold Star Instrumentations to sell high-voltage heavy electrical equipment on the domestic market.

It will be necessary, however, to note that Hyosung Heavy Industry, Kolon and Ssangyong are still far from bringing their business status to normalcy. Since 1983, Hyosung's financial position has been improved remarkably, but it still is under the yoke of accumulated deficits of ₩39.8 billion inherited by Kolon and Ssangyong. Hyosung says that it is not understandable why the heavy electrical equipment industry has been excluded from the designation of "industrial rationalization" for its protection. Ironically enough, Hyosung Group alone has been excluded from the targets of "rationalization."

#### Power General Equipment

Power generating equipment now produced by Korea Heavy Industrial & Construction has been left out in the target items for "rationalization," liberalizing the item at least in formalities. In the case of turbines, which are the main power generating equipment, Korea Heavy Industrial & Construction alone has a technical tie-up with a foreign country. In the case of large-capacity boilers of 10,000 kilowatts or more, the company says that it alone has the facilities to build them. Ever since the government action in August 1980, the operating rate has continued to rise from 35 percent in 1983 to 51 percent in 1984 and again to 63 percent in 1985. Its goal this year is set at 83 percent.

Hyundai Heavy Industry and Samsung Heavy Industry had expressed their intention to participate in the field of combined thermal power generating equipment. The government, however, has blocked them on the ground for normalizing the business management of Korea Heavy Industrial & Construction. So, the production of main power generating equipment will be continuously monopolized by Korea Heavy Industrial & Construction. In the field of combined thermal power



generating equipment and peripheral equipment, some private enterprises are expected to participate.

### Engines

Engines take an absolutely important portion in the modern assembly industries, such as shipbuilding, automobiles and heavy equipment. In this field, therefore, they develop heated arguments no less than in any other types of business. The recent government's designation of "rationalization," therefore, has virtually thrown cold water over the new business firms trying to participate in this field.

At first, the government permitted Hyundai Engine to exclusively produce high horse-power ship engines, Ssangyong Heavy Industry to make medium-size engines, and Daewoo Heavy Industry to manufacture high horse-power overland engines, respectively. Later, however, it has gradually permitted Korea Heavy Industrial & Construction to build high horse-power ship engines and Hyundai Motor to participate in the manufacture of overland engines, thus virtually establishing a competitive system. It has only allowed the Ssangyong Heavy Industry's monopoly of medium-size engines, for reasons of the limited demand. Samsung Group and Dongah Motor have also proposed the opening of the engine industry. It must be noted that the government's excessive protection has led the local engine production rate to stand below 60 percent.

### Electronic Switching Systems

With the emergence of the domestically produced fully electronic switching systems, the domestic market has virtually been liberalized. The liberalization of the W400-billion market began with the development and use of TDX-1 systems. Since the government's adjustment of investment in this field in October 1980, urban-type switching systems have been supplied by Samsung Semiconductors and rural-type switching systems by Orient Electronic Telecommunications. This business assignment system has disrupted order, with the government's permission for participation in the development of TDX-1's by four companies including Daewoo Communications in August 1984.

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S. KOREA/FOREIGN TRADE

302 ARTICLES MAKE OPEN-MARKET ITEMS LIST

Seoul MAEIL KYONGJE SINMUN in Korean 2 May 86 p 7

[Article by the Special Industrial Study Team: "Safety Mechanisms Needed to Prevent Dumping; Foreign Products Are More than Competitive with Domestic Ones"]

[Text] Now that 302 articles will be freed for import beginning 1 July, about 2 months from now, industry is taking a great number of pains.

In particular, industry is in a tense atmosphere because of possible disruptions in the domestic market, which could arise from increased dumping by foreign companies after the full-scale opening to imports. In order to deal with shocks resulting from the open market, industry plans to prepare corresponding tactics. For many products subject to the open market, domestic companies appear to be competitive against foreign companies in techniques and product quality. But if foreign companies engage in massive price competition, unexpected damage could result.

Thus, industry authorities agree that a safety mechanism is needed to block foreign companies' dumping and similar activities in the domestic market. Following is a summary of the principal tactics and proposals submitted to the government by each industry.

Petrochemicals

A total of 12 items, including carbon black, methanol, propionic acid, glycol, and glacial acetic acid, will be freed for import. There is little concern at this time in this area because the Ministry of Finance has already set up a dumping prevention law under the Customs Law.

The pluralistic mechanism of imports currently being used is also being simplified.

Imports of caprolactam and terephthalic acid will inevitably increase because of the shortage in domestic supply, but imports of the other 10 items will also likely increase. Fortunately, however, domestic prices of most of the major products are lower than foreign prices; but since the



domestic prices are completely monopolistic and oligopolistic prices, the domestic companies' competitive power could weaken if foreign prices suddenly fall. Take acetaldehyde, for instance. In particular, if America cuts prices for just 1 percent of its production, it will have a significant impact on the Korean market. It is urgent to establish a thorough policy against dumping.

#### Electronics

A total of 40 items in this area will be freed. Included are the main export articles such as all sizes of color TV's, electronic ranges, color cathode-ray tubes, PCB's (printed circuit boards), and batteries. The industry, centered on the big three companies producing home electric appliances, is concentrating its energy on product quality improvement and cost reduction. But the question is how the domestic industry will win a relatively superior position in price competition, since it relies on imports for 70 percent of its major parts.

Although the domestic industry is somewhat competitive in product quality, this is the area where domestic consumers mostly prefer foreign products, which is a significant variable to work with. The domestic industry has a competitive advantage in "providing good services before and after purchases," but such an advantage could be easily obscured by dumping. Introduction of a policy, such as an import surveillance program, is desired.

#### Machinery

A total of 30 items will be completely freed. Most of these are the essential parts for finished products. Although little problem is expected in prices for automobile parts and machine parts, a significant impact is expected on such pieces of heavy equipment as A-frame cars, which are weak in competition. Also, the foreign products' impact will be felt on printing machines, carpentry tools, oil pressure gauges, and food processors.

The industry, centered on the Machine Industry Promotion Committee, formed councils for each business type and is rushing to formulate plans to speed up the production of domestic parts.

In particular, the industry is broadening opportunities for cooperation with consumers, through which it attempts to raise awareness about domestic machinery and attempts to solve various problems of product quality and prices.

The industry demands broader support for policies such as purchase financing for the domestic machine users.

In addition, the industry demands the formulation of plans to support development of an industrywide core technology.

## Textiles

Cotton products have already been freed for import, and all items, except short fiber, in synthetic fiber products will enter the open market. In the areas of carded wool, the 100-percent pure cotton cloth will be freed. The cotton business has been greatly struck by the low prices offered by such underdeveloped regions as Southeast Asia and Pakistan.

Thread and low-grade fabrics have already lost their competitiveness.

The cloth industry is focusing on development of high-quality cloths that can compete against foreign products, but is indicating a great deal of concern over how far the foreign companies will lower prices to compete.

In the case of polyester and DTY, among synthetic fabrics, Taiwan has not only the largest production capacity in the world but also an ability to supply raw materials; hence, an offensive from Taiwan is expected. The domestic supply price of the 75-denier DTY is a little over a dollar, whereas the Taiwanese export price is below \$0.90.

The industry is urging a restrictive policy to minimize dumping.

## Steel

The domestic companies' ability to compete internationally is very weak in the areas of special steels and alloy metals, which will enter the open market. Under present circumstances, the domestic industry just cannot face the fight.

Aside from product quality, domestic industry is far inferior in price competition. The relatively high price of domestic products compared to foreign products is due to the high price of electricity, the price of which is 40 percent higher than the competitors', which takes up about 40 percent of the cost.

In addition, domestic supply far exceeds demand. If a foreign product is added to this, the impact on domestic industry will be significant. In order to help settle the domestic steel industry, the open market should be postponed at least until after 1988. Although the domestic industry is able to compete for product quality, it is worried over the excess supply that could follow the price competition.

## Ceramic Wares

Some of the general trading companies have already started negotiating import agent contracts with well-known foreign companies. The industry is somewhat able to compete against European companies, but may not match Japanese price competition in high-grade products. In order to raise its

competitive power, the industry is rushing to establish technology research institutes and a comprehensive design center, but the government should broaden its support for modernization of facilities and the like. Despite the rare opportunity for exports brought about by the strengthening of the yen and the like, the coming liberalization of imports could halve the effects of the export opportunity.

#### Corrugated Cardboard Stencil

The import freedom in this area is expected to result in a crisis involving shutdowns and layoffs in about 50 percent of all corrugated cardboard stencil businesses. Thus, some of the large companies are converting their production methods toward production of low-grade products. There are also worries about the impact on the importers of high-grade papers. Thus, an annual 50 billion won worth of our resources is at the stage of being put into a dead storage. The industry is demanding that liberalization be postponed.

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## N. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

### DAILY OBSERVES ANNIVERSARY OF KALUN MEETING

SK021152 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0138 GMT 29 Jun 86

[NODONG SINMUN 30 June Special Article: "The Historic Meeting in Which the Chuche-Oriented Revolutionary Line Was Set Forth"]

[Text] Cherishing in their hearts the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's classical work, "The Historical Experience in Building the WPK," our people are now recalling, with deep emotion, the proud road of the Korean revolution and of building our party. Under such circumstances, our party members and working people, who are marking the 56th anniversary of the Kalun meeting in which the general principle of the Korean revolution was set forth, are overflowing with the great dignity and honor of carrying out the revolution, upholding the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song as the great leader of the revolution.

The Kalun meeting was a historic meeting which opened an opportunity for a great turn for the Korean revolution, which had declared its new start with the formation of the Down-With-Imperialism Union, to enter a new developing stage in which the revolution is carried out on the basis of the chuche-oriented revolutionary line and scientific strategy and tactics.

The frantic maneuvers of the imperialists to obliterate the oppressed people's growing revolutionary struggle in the international arena, the strengthening of the colonial repression of the Korean people by the Japanese imperialists who were accelerating their preparations for war of aggression against the Asian continent, the repeated failures of the Korean people's anti-Japanese mass struggle, the reckless 30 May riot triggered by factionalists, the great loss the revolutionary forces suffered as a result of this riot, and the internal and external situation that prevailed then ardently demanded that a correct revolutionary line and strategic and tactical policies be set forth for the fighting revolutionaries and people as soon as possible and that on the basis of this our revolution be led to a new high stage.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, in an effort to present the line of the Korean revolution and its strategy and tactics enriched by him on the basis of his scientific discernment of the ardent demands of the developing revolution, convened the meeting of guiding cadres of the Communist Youth League and the Anti-Imperialist Youth League in Kalun on 30 June 1930.

At the meeting, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song made a historic report on "The Future Path of the Korean Revolution." In this report, the great leader profoundly analyzed the situation that prevailed then and the lesson of our people's anti-Japanese mass struggle and then elucidated the stand and attitude that our young communists should adhere to in their revolutionary struggle.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: Experience has shown that to lead the revolution to victory we should not only mingle with the masses of people and organize and mobilize them, but also should not rely on others for the resolution of all problems arising in the revolution but resolve them independently in a responsible manner and in conformity with our own situation. From this lesson, I believe it is most important for us to have the firm stand and attitude that the master of the Korean revolution is precisely the Korean people and that the Korean revolution should be carried out through the efforts of the Korean people themselves and in conformity with the specific situation of our country.

Such a basic stand and attitude elucidated by the great leader, who regards the masses of people as the master of the revolution and as the driving force of the revolution, were the starting point of the chuche-oriented line and policies of the Korean revolution that was set forth at the Kalun meeting.

In his report at the meeting, the great leader also defined it as the basic duty of the Korean revolution to defeat the Japanese imperialists, to achieve the independence of Korea, to liquidate feudalistic factors, and to enforce democracy. He also defined the character of the Korean revolution as an anti-imperialist, anti-feudalistic, and democratic revolution and, on the basis of this, unfolded the general principle of the revolution, elucidating the brilliant path to successfully carry out the Korean revolution, including the chuche-oriented line for building the people's government, the unique anti-Japanese armed struggle line, the line of the anti-Japanese national united front, and the policy of building the party.

The great leader's report at the historic Kalun meeting was the thoroughly unique and chuche-oriented general principle of the revolution which elucidated and integrated the most revolutionary and scientific strategy and tactics of the Korean revolution for the first time in history. It was also the immortal militant banner that the Korean communists and the people of our country should firmly grasp in completing the anti-imperialist revolution for national liberation and in achieving national sovereignty.

The Kalun meeting, which set forth the principle of the chuche idea and elucidated the chuche-oriented line of the Korean revolution, was indeed a historic event which was of great significance in the development of the anti-Japanese struggle for national liberation and the Korean communist movement.



The Kalun meeting opened first of all an opportunity for a great turn, which made it possible for the communist movement and the anti-Japanese movement for national liberation in our country to advance along the great chuche-oriented revolutionary line, strategy, and tactics.

For a long time, the Korean people waged various forms of struggle against the Japanese imperialists, including the movement of loyal troops, the patriotic campaign for the cultural enlightenment of the people, and the national independence movement. However, all of these struggles ended in failure because there were no correct guiding ideology and theory nor scientific strategy and tactics.

With the great leader's clear elucidation of the character and duty of the Korean revolution and his extensive presentation of the line and policies of the Korean revolution, including the chuche-oriented anti-Japanese armed struggle line, and the principle and policies for their implementation at the Kalun meeting, our people came to have a scientific struggle program, strategy, and tactics and dealt fatal blows to various types of national nihilists, flunkysts, and factionalists who relied on big countries for the independence of the nation or who tried to carry out the revolution while relying on others.

Thus, the Kalun meeting not only made it possible for our revolution to firmly enter the path advancing on the basis of an extensively systematized and scientific struggle program, strategy, and tactics, but also made the development of the national liberation movement possible, under the wise leadership of the great leader, by the communists of new generations who grew up in the bosom of the leader and by the chuche-oriented revolutionary forces composed of these communists of new generations.

With the elucidation of the chuche-oriented armed struggle line at the Kalun meeting, our people's armed struggle against the Japanese imperialists was able to take deep roots among the masses of people for the first time and to be developed into an anticolonial war for national liberation consistently organized and expanded with the active support and encouragement of the masses of people. Along with this, our people's armed struggle against the Japanese imperialists was also able not only to firmly stand at the center of all other forms of mass struggle while firmly guaranteeing the organization and unity of struggle through the chuche-oriented strategy and tactics but also to vigorously encourage and inspire them.

With the presentation of the creative line of the anti-Japanese national united front at the Kalun meeting, the Korean communists were able to firmly build the chuche-oriented revolutionary forces and to enter a high stage in which the Korean revolution could be vigorously carried out with the united strength of our people.

The Kalun meeting had great significance in vigorously carrying out the work to found a new revolutionary party of the working class in our country in accordance with the unique policy of party building.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and secretary of the party Central Committee, has indicated: At the Kalun meeting in 1930, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song presented the *chuche*-oriented line for the Korean revolution and thus elucidated the unique way for founding a revolutionary party.

What was important in the policy of building the party advanced by the great leader at the Kalun meeting was to found the party independently. Also important was to found the party in such a way as to build basic party organizations first and then expand and strengthen them and to carry out the preparatory work for founding the party in close combination with the anti-Japanese struggle.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's policy of founding the party presented at the Kalun meeting was a correct one most correctly reflecting the realistic demands of the international communist movement and our country's situation. With the great leader's presentation of the unique policy of building the party at the historic Kalun meeting, the struggle for founding the party was vigorously organized and developed under a correct leading guideline.

On 3 July 1930 in Kalun, the great leader formed the first party organization with the young communists of new generations whom he had personally fostered. This party organization was the party organization which had the *chuche* idea as its guiding ideology. It was also the glorious party organization which was the origin of our party today.

The great leader not only rapidly expanded party organizations in various areas with the first party organization as the parent body, but also firmly established the guiding system for party organizations in an effort to guarantee unified guidance to these party organizations.

With the formation of the party committee of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army, the unified organizational and guiding system of party organizations of all levels was established, and the work of building and expanding party organizations was more briskly and actively carried out.

During this course, numerous communist core elements were fostered and were firmly prepared to become the organizational core elements in founding the party. During this course, all sorts of impure ideologies were eliminated from the communist ranks, and the ideological and volitional unity and purity came to be firmly established within the communist ranks.

Along with this, by indoctrinating the masses of broad sectors ideologically and organizationally, the mass foundation for founding the party was firmly established. Thus, the organizational and ideological foundation for founding the party was already firmly established in the anti-Japanese struggle period.

Thus, with the great leader's scientific elucidation of the character of the revolution in our country at the Kalun meeting for the first time in our history and his presentation there of the anti-Japanese armed struggle line, the chuche-oriented line for building the people's government, the line for the anti-Japanese national united front, and the policy for founding the party, our people came to vigorously turn out to the sacred struggle for national liberation in accordance with the correct struggle program, strategy, and tactics. At the same time, the Korean revolution came to enter into a new developing stage and to firmly advance along the road of victory, leaving the past ordeal forever.

Today, our revolution is vigorously advancing at the high stage of imbuing the whole society with the chuche idea under the wise leadership of the great party. The whole course traversed by the WPK has been a brilliant one in which the great leader has led our revolution on the single road of victory by elucidating the most correct revolutionary line, strategies, and tactics at every phase.

Inheriting and developing the brilliant revolutionary tradition of our party created by the great leader, being thoroughly armed with the ideology and theory of our party, and glorifying the party's achievements attained in the course of its leadership of the revolution and construction constitute the firm guarantee for the victorious advance of our revolution and for expediting the victory of the chuche-oriented revolutionary cause.

All party members and working people should brilliantly complete the revolutionary cause of chuche by brilliantly implementing the great chuche idea and the party line and policies, its embodiment, in accordance with the wise leadership of the party center.

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N. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

BRIEFS

NATIONAL ECONOMY COLLEGE MEETING--A report meeting marking the 40th anniversary of the founding of the People's Economy College was held in the People's Palace of Culture on 30 June. Respectfully placed in front of the site of the report meeting was the portrait of the great leader of our party and people Comrade Kim Il-song. Put up at the site of the report meeting were the slogans reading, "Long live the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song" and "Long live the glorious WPK." Also put up at the site of the report meeting were the model of Mt Paektu, symbol of our party's glorious revolutionary tradition, and a placard reading "The 40th anniversary of the founding of the People's Economy College." Participating in the report meeting were Comrade Yim Chun-chu, member of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau and vice president; Comrade So Yun-sok, member of the WPK Central Committee Political Bureau, responsible secretary of the WPK Pyongyang Committee, and chairman of the Pyongyang People's Committee; Comrade Kye Ung-tae, candidate member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the WPK Central Committee; Comrade [name indistinct], secretary of the party Central Committee; Kim Ki-nam, Kim Kuk-tae, and other functionaries of the relevant sector; functionaries of organizations turning out party cadres; functionaries [of] plants and enterprises in Pyongyang; and teachers and students of the People's Economy College. [Excerpt] [Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 30 Jun 86] /9604

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4 August 1986

## N. KOREA/ECONOMY

## DAILY ON CREATING NEW STANDARDS, RECORDS

SK030418 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2140 GMT 2 Jul 86

[NODONG SINMUN 3 July editorial: "Let Us More Actively Carry Out the Movement To Create New Standards and New Records"]

[Text] The movement to create new standards and new records, which is a massive innovation movement, is being broadly waged in our country today under the wise leadership of the party. July and August are the months of creating new standards and new records.

All sectors of the national economy should vigorously accelerate production and construction by more actively carrying out the movement to create new standards and new records in July and August.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: All sectors of the national economy should break with the old technical standards and nominal capacity and constantly create new standards and new records.

Constantly creating new standards and new records is an important requirement for rapidly accelerating socialist economic construction. To vigorously accelerate socialist economic construction and to successfully achieve the 10 major prospective goals of economic construction set forth by our party, all sectors of the national economy should constantly renew old standards and create new standards and new records.

Only by vigorously carrying out the movement to create new standards and new records can production be regularized at a high level and not only the problem of improving production method and process but also the problem of rapidly developing overall national economy can be successfully resolved.

This year marks the fifth year of the movement to create new standards and new records. All functionaries and working people should more vigorously carry out the movement to create new standards and new records so that constant innovation can be effected in production and construction.

What is important in vigorously and actively carrying out the movement to create new standards and new records is for functionaries to firmly grasp this movement and to push ahead with it in a substantial manner. The



experiences attained by economic units which have properly carried out this movement, including Kangwon Province, have proven that the problem as to how briskly and substantially the movement to create new standards and new records can be carried out entirely depends on party organizations and functionaries.

Functionaries at all sectors of the national economy should have a correct understanding toward the movement of creating new standards and new records and should pay deep interest to this movement. At the same time, they should set a clear goal in carrying out this movement and push ahead with the movement in a planned manner. In particular, functionaries should correctly sum up the work for the first half of the year, should properly and correctly assign the tasks to be carried out in this month and in the future. Along with this, they should ensure that these tasks are fulfilled without fail.

At the same time, by broadly organizing socialist emulation at all economic sectors and units and by taking up model units and innovators for praise so that others can follow them, functionaries should see to it that collective innovations are effected in all sectors and units.

The great capacity of innovation is found in improving production organization. Economic guidance functionaries should always have an eye for innovation and improve labor organization and production organization. They should also correctly assign tasks to workshops, work teams, and even individual workers and provide them with all possible conditions so that they can increase their efficiency to the maximum.

It is important to enhance the role of the units which guide plants and enterprises. The committees of chemical and light industries have firmly grasped the movement to create new standards and new records as their committee-wide work and have properly carried out the work of generalizing good experiences attained in this movement.

The committees and ministries of the Administrative Council, complex enterprises, and provinces should designate model units in the movement to create new standards and new records and should concentrate great efforts on the work of generalizing the successes and experiences attained by these model units.

The important guarantee for success in the work to create new standards and new records rests with technical innovation. Only those standards and records renewed through technical innovation are secure and firm.

By actively carrying out the massive technical innovation movement, upholding the decision of the 12th plenary session of the 6th party Central Committee, all functionaries and working people should constantly improve production process and production methods and should produce more with less raw materials, materials, and labor efforts.

The most important problem in the movement to create new standards and new records is to inspire the ideology of the masses. Those who are directly responsible for the movement to create new standards and new records are the masses of producers. Only when the masses of producers correctly understand the party's intent and exert themselves ideologically can an amazing innovation be effected everywhere.

Party organizations and functionaries at all sectors of the national economy should constantly explain and inculcate the party's demand for the creation of new standards and new records among the masses and should wage brisk agitation activities among them so that all units of the national economy can seethe with the movement to create new standards and new records.

In particular, party organizations should vigorously push ahead with the movement to create new standards and new records together with the movement to win the Red Flag of the Three Revolutions and the movement to emulate the example set by unheralded heroes so that this movement can be waged more vigorously.

The movement to create new standards and new records is a massive movement which is carried out throughout the entire party and the country. Therefore, no one can be exempted from this movement.

All functionaries and working people should voluntarily and actively participate in this movement so that they become the innovators of new standards and new records. To do so, they should join this movement with the firm determination to make innovations as well as with infinite loyalty to the party and lofty revolutionary zeal.

Our heroic People's Army soldiers have created the speed of the 80s in construction, the speed of the Nampo lockgate construction, by outstandingly building the epochal Nampo lockgate in a short period of 5 years. The course of the construction of the Nampo lockgate was the course of creating unimaginable records and standards.

The miracle created in the construction of the Nampo lockgate, which has amazed the people of the world, is a result of the soldier constructors' spirit of absolutely and unconditionally following the party's order and instructions, their massive heroism, their matchless bravery and devotion, and their indomitable fighting spirit. When we demonstrate such an indomitable spirit, there will be no fortress that we cannot occupy, and new standards and new records can be created everywhere.

Such records and standards created in the construction of the Nampo lockgate should also be created in the construction sites of (Panpyong) dike and Sunchon vinylon complex, the construction sites of reclaimed tideland, other construction sites, plants, and enterprises on which our party has concentrated great efforts.

All functionaries and working people should create new standards and records in production and construction by following the model set by the constructors of the Nampo lockgate and by waging a vigorous struggle with the firm determination to effect innovations.

When our functionaries and working people rise up and struggle with the firm determination to epochally renew all standards and records in conformity with the demands of the times of today in which the speed battle attached to Chollima is being carried out, unprecedented innovations will be effected in the work to create new standards and new records, and socialist construction will be accelerated more vigorously.

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N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

KCNA REPORTS ON FIRST JOINT-SOVIET YOUTH FESTIVAL

SK042319 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1508 GMT 4 Jul 86

[Text] Pyongyang July 4 (KCNA)--The first Korean-Soviet Friendship Youth Festival was held on a grand scale in Ulyanovsk, the Soviet Union, over June 27-July 1.

The opening ceremony took place with a large attendance at the square named after Lenin in the City of Festival on June 27.

Speaking at the ceremony, Viktor Mishin, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Lenin Young Communist League of the Soviet Union, conveyed sincere greetings and wishes from Comrade Mikhail Gorbachyov, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, to the attendants.

He said Comrade Mikhail Gorbachyov expressed the conviction that the festival opening in Ulyanovsk on the eve of the 25th anniversary of the signing of the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance between the Soviet Union and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, a significant event in the history of the Soviet-Korean relations, will mark a new, important stage in strengthening friendship and cooperation between the younger generations of the two countries and uniting young people of socialist countries who are fighting for peace against the threat of nuclear holocaust.

Speaking next, Yi Yong-su, Chairman of the Central Committee of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea and head of the Korean youth delegation, extended deepest thanks, carrying the unanimous wishes of the entire participants in the festival, to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and respected Comrade M. Gorbachyov for their profound concern and care for the festival.

He stressed that the first Korean-Soviet Friendship Youth Festival would adorn more richly the Korean-Soviet friendship which has grown stronger and developed through the historic Soviet visit of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and meeting between the leaders of the two countries.

On June 28 a ceremony for opening the "Druzhba-Chinson" Festival Club was held.

The speakers at the ceremony said that the friendship festival would make a great contribution to developing the militant friendship and solidarity between the youths and peoples of Korea and the Soviet Union on to a new height.

On the same day a seminar and sectional seminars were held.

The participants in the festival and youths went round the book, photo, fine art and craftwork exhibitions of the two countries on June 28.

A press conference was also called and young Soviet artistes gave a music and dance performance at the festival club.

On June 29, the youth delegations of Korea and the Soviet Union planted trees in celebration of the festival at the children's park named after Matrosov and visited the kolkhoz named after Lenin, an experimental farm and a sovkhos in the province and met with youths there.

The Korean Youth Art Troupe performed at the theatre of the "Druzhba-Chinson" Festival Club on June 30.

On July 1, the festival participants visited the Vaz Auto Works and other factories in Ulyanovsk Province and met with working youth and held a meeting of solidarity.

The closing ceremony of the first Korean-Soviet Friendship Youth Festival was held on the day.

The speakers emphasized that the festival which was held around the 25th anniversary of the signing of the Korean-Soviet Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance, marked another important occasion in developing the relations of friendship between the two countries to a new, higher stage.

Letters to the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union were adopted at the closing ceremony.

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N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

BRIEFS

JARUZELSKI MEETS WPK DELEGATION--Pyongyang July 4 (KCNA)--Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party, met on July 2 the delegation of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by Comrade Li Chong-ok, member of the political bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice-president, which attended the 10th Congress of the Polish United Workers' Party. The head of the delegation conveyed cordial regards of Comrade Kim Il-song and Comrade Kim Chong-il to Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski and a congratulatory message of the WPK Central Committee to the 10th Congress of the PUWP. Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski expressed deep thanks for this and asked the head of the delegation to forward his sincerest, cordial regards to Comrade Kim Il-song and Comrade Kim Chong-il. Recalling the Polish visit of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in 1984, he noted that the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two parties and two peoples of Poland and Korea were developing on good terms. Poland highly appreciates enormous achievements of the Korean people in their socialist construction, he said. He declared full support to the struggle of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Korean people for reunifying the country. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1501 GMT 4 Jul 86 SK]

PORTUGUESE LEADER MEETS WPK DELEGATION--Pyongyang July 4 (KCNA)--Constancio, general secretary of the Socialist Party of Portugal [SPP], on June 29 met the delegation of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by Kang Sok-sung, director of the Party History Institute of the Central Committee of the WPK. The head of the delegation conveyed regards of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and dear Comrade Kim Chong-il to the general secretary. The general secretary expressed deep thanks for this and asked the head of the delegation to forward his heartfelt greetings to them. He said he would make efforts to develop favourably the relations between the SPP and the WPK, wishing Korea prosperity. The conversation took place in a friendly atmosphere. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1000 GMT 4 Jul 86 SK]

OFFICIALS GREET MONGOLIAN OFFICIALS--Pyongyang July 7 (KCNA)--Foreign Minister Kim Yong-nam and chairman of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly Yang Hyong-sop sent messages of greetings to M. Dugersuren and B. Altangerel upon their respective reappointment as minister of foreign affairs and reelection as chairman of the great People's Khural of the Mongolian People's Republic. The messages sincerely wished them new success in their responsible work. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1006 GMT 7 Jul 86 SK]

YIM HYONG-KU ATTENDS SOVIET SHOW--Pyongyang July 8 (KCNA)--The Song and Dance Ensemble of the Soviet Red Flag Pacific Fleet gave a performance for honored guests Monday at the Theatre of the Kangwon Provincial Art Troupe. Seeing the performance were Yim Hyong-ku, chief secretary of the Kangwon Provincial Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and chairman of the Kangwon Provincial People's Committee, Choe Pok-yon, chairman of the Kangwon Provincial Administration and Economic Guidance Committee, Kim Yo-hyon, secretary of the Kangwon Provincial Party Committee, Lt. General of the Korean People's Army Chong Ho-kyun, leading officials of the party and power bodies, administration and economic organs and working people's organizations of Kangwon Province, KPA generals, officers and soldiers and working people in the city. The crew of the flotilla of Soviet Red Flag Pacific Fleet and a Soviet Embassy official appreciated the performance. The colorful program included Soviet and Korean songs, dances and circus pieces. The performance was acclaimed by the audience. Baskets of flowers were presented to the performers in congratulations of their successful performance. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0432 GMT 8 Jul 86 SK]

SOVIET ORCHESTRA PREMIERE--Pyongyang July 8 (KCNA)--The Russian People's Orchestra named after Osipov which is headed by Baev Anatoli, director of musical institutions of the Ministry of Culture of the RSFSR, gave its premiere Monday at the Ponghwa Art Theatre. It is visiting Korea on the 25th anniversary of the signing of the Korean-Soviet Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance. Seeing the performance were Kim Chong-ho, Vice-Minister of Culture and Art, Choe Yong-hwa, first vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the General Federation of Unions of Literature and Arts, other officials concerned and working people and artists in the city. Pavel Yakovlev, Councillor of the Soviet Embassy in Pyongyang, and his embassy officials saw the performance. Colorful numbers rich in national emotion, showing the spiritual world and life of the Russian people, were presented at the performance given by international concours winners and people's and merited artists. The Soviet artists performed the national musical instrumental orchestra "jokers' dance," female quartet "Russian folk song," "day of victory" and "ketsyusha" and Korean songs. A basket of flowers was presented to the performers in congratulations of their successful performance. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0450 GMT 8 Jul 86 SK]

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N. KOREA/FOREIGN TRADE

BRIEFS

ECONOMIC DELEGATION TO LIBYA--Pyongyang July 2 (KCNA)--A Korean Government economic delegation headed by Chong Song-nam, Minister of External Economic Affairs, left Pyongyang today by air for Libya. It was seen off at the airport by Minister of Foreign Trade Choe Chong-kun, acting secretary of the People's Committee of the People's Bureau of Libya here Hamid Abdu Ssamad Salem [name as received], Charge d'affaires ad interim of the Soviet Embassy Boris Morozov and Charge d'affaires ad interim of the Bulgarian Embassy Angel Kozovski. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1022 GMT 2 Jul 86 SK]

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N. KOREA/INTERNATIONAL COMMENTARY

BRIEFS

REAGAN SCORED ON RSA SANCTIONS--Pyongyang July 6 (KCNA)--Reagan's opposition to economic sanctions against the racist clique of South Africa clearly shows that U.S. imperialism gangs up with the Botha clique and that it is the very one which whips them toward the suppression of people and armed attacks upon neighbouring countries, says a signed commentary of Minju Choson today. It goes on: Although the U.S. reactionary ruling circles sometimes express "regret" and voice "condemnation" and the like against the South African racists' tyrannic row, this is no more than a crafty scheme to hoodwink public at home and abroad. No matter how loudly the U.S. imperialists may cry for peace and security, as if they are concerned for it, they cannot conceal their true color as the chieftain of aggression and war and the ring-leader of international terrorism who incite the counter-revolutionary bandits and the South African racist clique to aggression. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0904 GMT 6 Jul 86 SK]

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